RALEIGH
The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B. S. A.
Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 269 BOMBAY: FRIDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

OPENING SHORTLY
The Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
BRANCH at SHAIK MEMON STREET,
Opp. Jumma Musjid.
Head office: Hamam Street, Fort.
Branches Thakordwar & Opp. Juma Mus'id.

SHIPPING.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Nov.	CALEDONIA X		7,622
26th ,,	DELTA		8 907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA X	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA		9,750
15th ,,	CHINA		7902
22nd ,,	KASHMIR		8 935
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16 368
5th Jan.	MANTUA §		10,932
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA	Narkunda *	16.227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA X		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA †	MOOLTAN †	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA X		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extrasteamer	8,089
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,072
3rd May	PLASSY	CHINA X	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY	NARKUNDA	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
† Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Between Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
16th Nov.	MODASA	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,995
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA‡	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

30th Nov.	MACEDONIA	11,089
19th Dec.	SICILIA†	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	10.911
15th January	SOUDAN †	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	15,993
21st February	SICILIA †	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN †	6,696
24th April	SICILIA †	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILNGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
16th Nov.	VARSOVA	Busreh via K'chi 2-30 p. m.
17th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war 9-30 a. m.
19th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war 1 p. m.
22nd ,,	BAMORA	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports 1 p. m.
28th ,,	KARAPARA	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.

Telephone No. 1220

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Com.	Ton.	Arrivel.	Dep-
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	17th Nov.	27th Nov.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28th Nov.	12th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th Dec	28th Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7280	19th Dec.	2nd Ja

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,16,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 30,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000

Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.

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Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort. Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS:
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F43,439,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Samarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE: 5/7, Clive St., CALCUTTA.
DR. D. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, WIDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
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AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1888 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADOOS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Vilepab) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

A FUTURE FULL OF HEALTH FOR YOU.

DROP A CARD FOR A FREE *Health Literature To*
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar (Kathiawad.)

Dr. D Writer & Co

Have always in stock unsurpassed "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda waer and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road BOMBAY. No. 1.

Cure Your Eye

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal India (Dep. 5.)

INSURANCE.

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE and GENERAL
INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE MARINE
HEAD OFFICE:
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.,
Respectable and influential Agents wanted for unrepresented districts.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its Policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS | PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE. | LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a specialty.
WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE,
PERODONT protects the teeth from decay
PERODONT keeps the teeth always white.
PERODONT is free from injurious drugs.
Price 8 Annas per tube,
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road. GIRGAUM.

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.
Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best .. .. and -/5/-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c. .. .. Re. 1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known) .. 1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure .. ..
Germicide Universal Preventive .. ..
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic, purgative and
Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough
'Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pa
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M.
THE IONIC PH
No. 1 A. Khet

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the followi rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertise is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their nam and addresses published will be given a Bo number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chro nicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forward ed, but can be obtained at the office on pro duction of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be address ed as follows:—Box Number .....Adver tisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, ar destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—As INSTRUCTORS a B.E., Overseer, on Rupees 150, 75 per month respectively. MANAGER, CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R8971

WANTED—CANVASSERS in Bombay for Advertisements for a high class English Daily. Best remuneration. Apply Box No. 9821, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R18054

WANTED—An ACCOUNTS CLERK, having knowledge of Book-keeping and good hand-writing. Please apply Box No. 9825, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A8976

WANTED—A HINDU CLERK, knowing English and Account, must be honest and hardworking, pay Rs. 30 per month with board and lodging free. Apply to SETH GORDHANDAS, Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road.
A R8975

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—GODOWN (100 x 80 x 16) at th junction of Babula Tank and Jail Roads near the Docks. Apply to K. B. DOCTOR 60, Forbes St., Fort.,
C R8930

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, ted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street., Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND 210, Bazar Gate.
C R8950

TO LET.—SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR in Fort, for Office or Show Room purposes. Apply to K. B. DOCTOR, 60, Forbes St., Fort.
C R8929

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One DISEL OIL ENGINE of Gebrunder Sulzer Winther of Switzerland Make, 80 B.H.P., in complete working order. Intending purchasers may send their best offers to the MANAGER, The Narsingirji Mfg Co., Ltd., Sholapur.
K18055

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

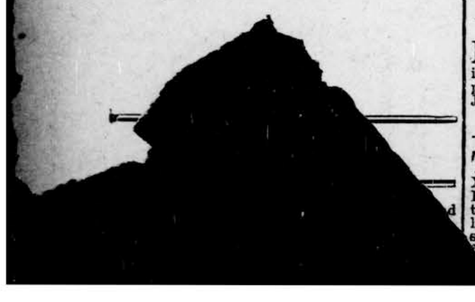
FOR SALE—A going SHOP of PIECE-GOODS with Tailoring Department attached, in Girgaon. Management desirous of selling owing to ill-health, Reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 9818, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
G R8968

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle.



HOTELS.

HOTEL WINDSOR
MONTE-CARLO.

The most Popular and High Class Hotel, of Monte-Carlo

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

CALCUTTA HOTEL,
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.
Switzerland.
The Belvedere

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel in finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 20.

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine. Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.
SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Will open for the season 1924, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—Lucknow.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1986.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
12660

COCOGEM.

IS PURE COCOANUT OIL highly refined and deodorized to remove all acidity and odour. Better than bazaar ghee for cooking. As. 11½ per lb. in 6 lb. Tins. Delivery free. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T2 17644

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at Rs 13 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from, GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R8839

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—The College has REOPENED. Enrolments proceeding. Great Western Bldg., Apollo Street.
M R8956

MATHEMATICS—High School students from all standards successfully coached in Mathematics with best results. For particulars write to:—S. G. NARAWANE, Jitekar Bdg., Bombay (2).
M R8939

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by local training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh medicines and accessories at very moderate prices. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal.
R8873

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the followin rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7.8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion Rs. 3.8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A competent BILL CLERK with at least 6 years' experience by a firm of Solicitors. Excellent salary and prospects. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 9824, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
18075

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

POLICYHOLDERS and SHAREHOLDERS of the Company are informed that Bonus Certificates for five years ending 31-12-1922 at Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1,000 participating policy and Dividend Warrants for two years of 1921 and 1922 at 5 per ccent per year are under preparation and will be posted shortly.

S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th November, 1923.
18071

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

JOINT EXAMINATION BOARD.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION,

March, 1924.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a Meeting to be held shortly the Joint Examination Board will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the School Leaving Examination to be held in March, 1924, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Secretary not later than MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1923.

2. Applicants are requested to state in their applications their teaching experience, their degrees and the class in which these degrees were taken as well as the optional subject selected, if any.

3. If any of the applicants are coaching students for the said Examination, they are requested to state so in their application.

4. Canvassing, direct or indirect, will disqualify an applicant for the appointment of Examiner.

5. Forms of application and particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained from the Office of the Secretary.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Secretary, J. E. Board.

Bombay, 16th November, 1923.
C18074

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Advertisement No. 570.
MACHINERY FOR SALE.

1. Messrs. J. and E. Halls Patent Carbonic Anhydride (CO_2) Refrigerating machine, driven by Electric Motor, 4½ H. P., 200 volts, 22 amps, fitted with a single acting compressor, capable of making 200 lbs. of ice in 24 hours, with 150 revolutions per minute.

Ice tank is of steel plate properly insulated fitted with 5 galvanised steel moulds each capable of holding blocks weighing about 25 lbs. each.

2. 3 Electric Capstans with fittings and certain spare parts, Type 26, Volts 200, Ampers 56, Revolutions 1800, Makers' name "GRIER and MACKAY LTD., Glasgow".

For further particulars apply to the Agent, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly.
18041

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "ALTAI MARU" having arrived at Bombay on the 14th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, Consignees of her cargo are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our counter-signature and to take delivery of their cargo immediately. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the underisgned within 7 days after the cargo has been discharged nor on goods removed from the landing shed. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. Unless consignees of cargo in bags prefer their claims for damages or shortages within 3 days after the discharge of their respective goods no survey will be granted. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Bag cargo must be taken delivery of within 15 days, otherwise the steamer will not be responsible for number of bags. The Bills of claims for shortage, short-delivery and/or damage, etc., must be presented to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. OHARA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
14th November, 1923.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF CHROME ORE IN MYSORE

THE ATTENTION of the public interested in minerals is invited to the detailed notification of the Mysore Geological Department, No. 711, dated 3rd November, 1923, published in pages 781-782 of Part VI of the Mysore Gazette, dated 8th November, 1923, calling for tenders on or before the 30th November, 1923, for the purchase of stocks of Chrome ore at the disposal of Government, lying at places mentioned in the Schedule attached to the Notification.

A. M. SEN,
Offg. Director,
Mysore Geological Department,
Bangalore.
C18073

THE WESTERN INDIA TRANSPORT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the WESTERN INDIA TRANSPORT CO., LTD., will be held at No. 7/9, Mangalore Street, the Registered Office of the Company on the 24th day of November, 1923, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing as extraordinary resolutions the resolutions following that is to say:—

(1) That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and

(2) That Mr. Girdharlal H. Mehta of Bombay or such other person as the meeting may determine be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up on a remuneration according to scale fixed by the High Court.

Bombay, dated this 17th day of November, 1923.

By order of the Board,
HUGHES VICAJI AND CO.,
Agents.

TENDERS.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY

"MORVI RAILWAY."

INVITES CONTRACTORS to submit the tenders for the stationery required by the above Railway for the year ending December, 1924. Tender forms for the same can be had from the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway by payment of Rs. 1 per copy. They are to be submitted to the STORES SUPERINTENDENT on or before the 10th of December, 1923, in sealed envelopes.

Tenderers will be allowed to be present when the tenders are opened.

C18046

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of Dr. RAMCHANDRA HANMANTRAO TELANG, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Medical Practitioner, residing at the time of his death at Nandod in Rajpipla State, for the use and benefit of his son Ganpat Ramchandra Telang, a minor under the age of 18 years and limited to the period of his minority ..... Deceased.

Bai RATNABAI, widow of Dr. Ramchandra Hanmantrao Telang, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kamatipura, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 6th day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 6th day of October, 1923.

Messrs. RELF & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18072

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3960 OF 1922.

NAGJI MOTIJI AND CO., a firm. Plaintiffs.
vs.
RAMKRISHNA MADHOWRAO CHONKER and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 23rd day of July, 1923, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 16th day of November, 1923, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, lying and being at Magathane in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra Taluka Salsette, District Thana and registered for Land Revenue as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Fahni No.	Area Acres	Gunthas	Assessment Rs.	a.	p.
89	34	0	6	2	5	4	12	0
73	32	1	0	0	2	0	6	0
77	,,	7½	0	0	1½	0	4	0
79	,,	0	2	0	19½	1	1	0
104	36	7	0	0	5½	1	0	0
,,	,,	0	3	0	3¾	0	2	0
107	,,	0	4	0	1	0	1	0
112	40	2/1	0	0	7	0	14	0
115	,,	3	0	0	13¼	2	5	0
				3	18½	Rs. 10	13	0

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. VACHHA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 327, Hornby Road, Nawab Building Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1923.

(Sd). H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C17887.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTIES.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Properties situate at Old Hanuman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 901 of 1921.

Narotumdas Tulsidas Modi and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs
Bhagwandas Tulsidas Mody and others ..... Defendants.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by order of the Receivers appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the authority given to them by an order, dated 23rd day of July, 1923, made in the above suit, sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction in separate lots on the respective premises on SATURDAY, the 17th day of November, 1923, and SATURDAY, the 24th day of November, 1923, respectively, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) on each day as mentioned below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1 to be sold on SATURDAY, the 17th day of November, 1923, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Old Hanuman Street or Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-seven decimal point four square yards or thereabouts and bearing part of Collector's Old Nos. 257, 628, New Nos. 1825 and 2901, Old Survey Nos. 47 and 1/1188 and New Survey No. 1668 and bounded on the East and South by the property of Sarafally Mamuji, on the West by the property described in Lot No. 2 and on the North by the Old Hanuman Lane and the building, whereon is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 1433 and Street Nos. 36 to 40.

LOT NO. 2 to be sold on SATURDAY, the 17th November, 1923, after the sale of the first lot.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Old Hanuman Street or Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing part of Collector's Old Nos. 257, 628, New Nos. 1825-2901, Old Survey Nos. 47-1/1188 and New Survey No. 1668, and bounded on the South by the land of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, on the West by the property of Haji Mahomed Kassam Murad and on the North by the Old Hanuman Lane and on the East by the property described in Lot No. 1 and the building whereon is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 1434 (1), 1434 (2), 1434 (3) and 1435 and Street Nos. 42 to 46, 46A, 46B and 48.

LOT NO. 3 to be sold on SATURDAY, the 24th November, 1923, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Old Hanuman Lane or Street in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred thirty-three square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old No. 101, New No. 843, Old Survey Nos. 61 and 65 and New Survey No. 1627, and bounded on the North partly by the Old Hanuman Second Cross Lane and partly by the property of Jethabhai Mulji, on the West by Old Hanuman Second Cross Lane, on the East by a passage and on the South by Old Hanuman Lane and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 1385, 1386 and 1387 and Street Nos. 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59 and 61.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receivers at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTS, SATEENS (SHORTS) DHOTEES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned.

2 bales white and dark brown prints each 400lbs.
1 bale colour sateens etc (short) 480lbs.
1 bale prints 260lbs. (shorts).
1 bale 200 pairs dhotees 44 inch. 2/10 yds.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Office Shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Vis-a-vis.
1 Arab Horse in Harness.
1 Waler Horse in Saddle and Harness.

One 8 h.p. Humber Motor Cycle, water cooler with B.S.A. side-car, fitted with hood and screen.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5079 of 1921 (Hoorbai vs. Rahimbai).

2 Carriages.

AUCTION SALE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BALARAM STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the surviving Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Jehangir Framji Bharucha, the mortgagor and in exercise of the Power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 14th day of March, 1921, and Further Charge dated the 2nd day of February, 1922, and made between the said Jehangir Framji Bharucha of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Vacant land or ground being portion of plots Nos. 10 and all admeasuring 253.33 square yards on the Vhunabhatti Estate of Hamabai Petit situate, lying and being at private Road of Foras Road, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and forming part of a larger piece of land the property of the said Estate which whole piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 13533, 13535 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944 and 13955 and New Survey No. 6984, which said portion being bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Mahomedbhoy H. Banatwalla, on or towards the West by the proposed 40 feet private road, on or towards the North by the property of the Mortgagor being Block No. B and on or towards the South by the proposed 45 feet private road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4434-4435-7 and 4449 and street Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at No. 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 481.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DELISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rowji Sojpal & Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mahomedalli Essufalli and another, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th November, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the said Deed of Mortgage dated 28th June, 1920.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate, lying and being at Delisle Road in the Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 3,425 square yards or thereabouts according to the Collector's Bills (but which may turn out to be more or less under the Title Deeds in respect of the said property) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 801 202, New No. 13725, Old Survey No. 397 and New Survey No. 3443, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon bearing E Ward Nos. 7112 (1), 7112 (2), 7112 (3), 7113 (4) and 12 (5), 7112 (6) and 7112 (7), and Street Nos. 47, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by G. I. P. Railway Line, on or towards the West by the said Delisle Road, on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Khambatta and on or towards the North by the property of Dagdu Vithoji Khande.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, PLAYING CARDS, BLANKETS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th November, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, cabinets, dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, teapoys, sideboards, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, cricket bats, etc.

By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned:—

52 cases of playing cards (damaged).
By the order of Messrs. C. P. & Co.
4 bales of blankets.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th November, 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No 18, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th November, 1923, at 2 p.m., at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Cigarettes, Lighters, Hinges, Cocoanuts, Advertising matter, Toilet requisites, Woollen piece-goods, Lead sheets, Half silk laces, crate soda water bottles, broken tiles, sugar samples, machinery, toys, glassware, paint, cycle parts, Crude oil, provision, bricks, metal cash boxes, 1 tube pipe, wooden sleepers, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th November, 1923.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

On the 25th November, 1923, the following Machinery is to be sold by Auction at the Aryodaya Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.

1. One 30" x 8'-0" Boiler.
1. One Press.
36. Thirty-six Gins.
1. Duplex Patent Hydraulic Cotton Press with One 12" Ram. Two Revolving Boxes 4' x 16' x 12'-0'

PARTICULARS.

1. ONE 30' x 8'-0' BOILER.
One 30' x 8'-0' ft. LANCASHIRE BOILER, 125 lbs. working presser by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves & Co., 1894.

1. ONE PRESS.
One 400lbs. Hydraulic Cotton Baling Press of Messrs. Hydraulic Engineering Co., Leeds, in 1914; consisting of one Shelley's type short stroke pumping engine with 12-2" pumps.
One half Press with 17 ft. deep cotton Box and three 12" Rams.
One Finishing Press with 14" columns and 2" Rams, Whole plant complete with necessary piping connections, water tank and Bale extracter in good working order. 40000 Bales pressed so far.

36 GINS-THIRTY-SIX GINS.
36 Gins of Messrs. Platt Brothers Co. Ltd. 1904 complete with gearing in good working order.

Up-country purchasers may send their offers by post before the 20th November, 1923, and selected parties will be notified to be present at the Auction.

The conditions of Auction will be notified at the time of Auction. 18079

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
CHEFALO and PALERMO
In Modern Magic
Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
"OTHELLO"

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
FUN FRIDAY

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
and
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

CINEMA MAJESTIC
presents
THIS WEEK ONLY
SWASTIKA FILM Co's
New Masterly Creation
The Silent Curse
A Story adapted from the annals of Rajasthana.
Time—Rates—As Usual.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, Byculla,
presents
Universal's New Chapter Play
The Oregon Trail
FIRST THREE EPISODES
featuring
Art Accord
with
A Century Comedy in programme.
Popular Prices.
Time—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
EXTRA SHOW ON HOLIDAY SAT. 3-30

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)
THE UNIVERSAL-JEWEL SPECIAL PRODUCTION—ALL STAR.
TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME
"BAVU"

Seven Reels—EVER-LASTINGLY EXCITING—with its vivid Situations constantly thrilling the Spectator by its startling twists and turns with a great cast of favourites headed by

ESTELLE TAYLOR—FORREST STANLEY—SYLVIA BREAMER—WALLACE BEERY—JOSEF SWICKARD.

Nero Fiddled While Rome Burned but the Princess Markoff's Lover Fought the Mob-King, Bavu, to the Death in an Attic While a City Flamed Below Them.

"BAVU."
The International News in the Programme.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

NOVELTY CINEMA
POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY—MIND YOU!
to see the Mighty, Gorgeous
INDIAN SUPER-PRODUCTION
"THE SOUL OF A SLAVE"
Directed by HEM MUKERJI
THE CECIL B. DE MILLE OF INDIA
A Landmark in India's Motion Picture Industry.

8 Magnificent reels of the Love episode of a Hindoostani slave girl—a romance of Northern India, 3,000 years ago, proving the triumph of Purity and Love over unbridled licence and debauchery, featuring Miss Adele Willison Wirth, Miss June Richards, Mr. Ahindra Chowdhury, and Mr. Profulla Ghosh.

Produced by the PHOTOPLAY SYNDICATE OF INDIA, CALCUTTA, with an International cast.

DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE
FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T)
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
presents
PATI BHAKTI
or
HUMAN EVOLUTION
A most powerful drama that will make you think. DONT MISS TO SEE.

Daily 6, 8-15, 10-30 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3 p.m
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under the patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
Gandharv Natak Mandali
(Est: 1913)
Grant Road, New Elphinstone Theatre
on
Saturday 17th November 1923 (p. m. 8-30) Night.
Sunday 18th November 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
ASHA NIRASHA.
Manager
G. N. Mandali.

F. C. Whitten & Co.
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS
Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Stanley's Drawing & Surveying instruments & Draughtsman's Requisites in Stock.

Icy Hot Bottles & Carafes
KEEP CONTENTS
Either ICY Cold
OR
steaming HOT for
DAYS
Without Ice or FIRE

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.
AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

Y. Y. Y.
Pure Virginian Cigarettes

Sold in tins of 50
At all Tobacconists.
Made in England by
RAMADAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.,
LONDON.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 15.

Alpine Range, Fell, Karachi.
Kentucky, Wooster, New York.
Delta, Brooks, Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15.

Kohinoor, Wright, Calcutta.
Nurturetun, Harris, Hull.
Tannenfels, Kuchens, Hamburg.
Acardo, Head, Marmagoa.

The following vessels beagn to load yesterday:—
Steamer British Holly for Mahomerah.
Steamer Caledonia for London.
Steamer Bamora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Delta for London.
Steamer Altai Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Urlana for London, Antwerp, etc.

S S Alpine Range:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Alpine Range, 2267 tons, Captain Fell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Kentucky:—Messrs W and A Graham and Co's steamer Kentucky, 4250 tons, Captain Wooster, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Delta:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Delta, 4738 tons, Captain Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo.

S S Kohinoor:—Messrs Turner Morrison and Co's steamer Kohinoor, 3240 tons, Captain J M Wright, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Nurturetun:—Messrs W and A Graham and Co's steamer Nurturetun, 4495 tons, Captain E F Harris, sailed yesterday from harbour for Hull, etc, with a general cargo.

S S Tannenfels:—Messrs W and A Graham and Co's steamer Tannenfels, 1745 tons, Captain Kuchens, sailed from harbour yesterday for Hamburg, etc, via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Acardo:—Messrs W and A Graham and Co's steamer Acardo, 3423 tons, Captain B Head, sailed yesterday from harbour for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

(THURSDAY, November 15.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 China 4161 London 15/12 M M & Co.
4 Naringa 4117 N F N F M M & Co.
6 Castalia 4083 L'pool 21/11 Graham & Co.
7 Nevasa 5652 K'chi 13-11 M M and Co.
8 Cl. Cumming 3108 N F, 12/11 J F & Co.
8 Soudan 4218 China 13/11 M M & Co.
11 Modasa 5566, London, 16/11 M M and Co.
12 Crostafels 3080 K'chi 1/12 Graham & Co.
12 Nurturton 4495, Hull, 17/11 Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Himalaya Maru 3187 Kobe, 21-11 O S Kaisha.
2 Ormara, 2978 Cal. 15-11, M M and Co.
6 Hoogkak 3170 Colombo 17/11 E D Sasson & Co.
7 Urbino 3384, Rangoon, N.F. M M and Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.
10 & 11 C Genoa 3965 NF NF K N & Co.
12 & 13 Tannenfels 1744 tons K'chi N F, Graham and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
M Garada 3218, N F, N F, M M & Co.
Q Champavati 320 N. F, N F, F B S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kashmir due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 30th November, Agent P and O. S N Co.
Dongola due about 9th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th Decemte Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 28th December, Agent and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.
Warfield due about 21st November, Agent I S N Co.
Margha due about 18th November, Agents I S N Co.
Matiana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Scindia due about 23rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Trafford Hall due about 19th November Agent K N Co.
Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co. Agent J F Co.
Clan Ranold due about 22nd November, Elysia due about 8th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Clan Monroe (not fixed), Agent J F & Co.
City of Poona (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
City of Calcutta, (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Vitellia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Brockfield due about 12th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Reichenfels due about 19th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Liebenfels (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Marienfels (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Meerkerk due about 21st December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 30th December, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Pilsna due about 18th November. Agent L T Co.
Nippon due about 12th December, Agent L T Co.
Gacovia due about 18th December, Agent T Co.

FROM GENOA.
Genoa due about 4th December, Agent M Italiana.
Castle Vorgiano due about 15th December Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.
Egremont due about 15th November, Agent Volkart Bros.
Kentucky due about 14th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Strathlorne (not fixed), Agent W and Graham Co.
City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.
Malacca Maru due about 13th November, Agent N Y K.
Himalaya Maru due about 9th November, Agents O S K.
Hakodate Maru due about 28th November Agent N Y K.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.
Lima Maru due about 19th December, Y K.
Celebes Maru due about 25th November, O S K.

FROM CHINA.
Caledonia due about 16th November, Agents P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 3rd December, Agents and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karapara due about 18th November, Agents B I S N Co.
Khandala due about 2nd December, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 15.

S S Delta for London:—8 bundles country lamb skin, 6 bundles cotton and woollen carpets, M M T Afshar; 2 boxes cotton prints, 4 bales woollen carpets, 12 cases black bristles, 19 cases dressed bristles, Cox's Shipping Agency; 27 bales country cow hides tanned, P E Boyce and Sons; 200 cwts. dill seed, 200 cwts mustard seed, A Dibrit and Co; 4000 cwts Indian linseed, 3960 cwts Indian masoor, Ralli Bros; 34 bales Persian lamb skin, Cox's Shipping Agency; 4 bundles F woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff; 47 bundles F woollen carpets, A Azizullaoff; 1000 cwts Indian oil cakes, Jeyram Permanand and Co.

S S Delta for Marseilles:—15600 cwts Indian castor seed, 360 cwts Indian mowra seed, Ralli Bros; 601 cwts mustard seed, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Crestafel for Antwerp:—155 bales country cotton fly, C Peraj and Co; 4000 cwts Indian linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Crestafel for Hamburg:—100 bales country cotton fly, C Peraj and Co; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros; 478 bales country cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.

S S Crestafel for Rotterdam:—205 bales country cotton fly, C Peraj and Co; 55 bales country cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 1001 cwts myrabolams, B Damjee and Co.

S S Urbino for Hull:—1000 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co; 2000 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Urbino for Dunkirk:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Modasa for Antwerp:—125 bales Indian raw cotton, Patel Cotton Trading Co; 470 bales Indian raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—50 bales clean cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co; 100 bales Indian wool raw, K Esmail; 10 bales country grey cotton twist, Sassoon David and Co; 160 bales Indian cotton raw, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 206 bale. Indian cotton raw, G Dossa and Sons; 50 bales country cotton waste, 136 bales country cotton fly, P H Vasa.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—410 cwts gum Arabic, 25 cwts gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co.

S S Castalia for Limsol:—20 bales country G cotton mule twist No H, 40 bales country G cotton mule twist No K, Sassoon David and Co.

S S Castalia for Manchester:—30 bales country G cotton twist, The Meyer Sassoon Mills; 38 bales country G cotton twist, The Edward Sassoon Mills; 15 bales country G cotton twist, Jacob Sassoon Mills; 7 bales country G cotton twist, Alex and E D Sassoon Mills.

S S Caledonia for London:—1 case country silverware, N Bhaoo.

S S Caledonia for Marseilles:—1 package silverware, Thos Cook and Sons.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, R D Tata and Co; 20 bales Bengal cotton raw, Ally Bros; 218 bales Indian raw cotton, G Dossa and Co; 100 bales Indian raw cotton, Ozu Barin and Co; 430 bales Indian raw cotton, N Fatehally and Co.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 15.

S S Modasa from London, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—26 cases toilet soap, 30 barrels mineral lubricating grease, 14 cases vibrona, 100 cases fruit salt, 110 cases wines, 2 cases bovril, 20 cases sherry wine, 24 cases biscuits, 44 bags chair springs, 101 cases castor oil, 50 cases condensed milk, 51 bundles tubes, 180 drums paint in oil, 990 cases medicines, 13 cases 250 drums oil varnish, 25 cases gripe water, 62 bales old clothing, 13 bales India rubber insertion, 57 cases Indian rubber manufacture, 53 casks white hard tallow, 20 cases hair cream, 800 reels mill board discs, 20 barrels lubricating oil, 200 barrels gin, 160 packages lead, 12 bales paper, 30 drums genuine turpentine, 4197 kegs 320 drums paint, 170 kegs alizarine, 50 cases toffee, 26 cases acid boric, 75 cases 40 drums ink, 137 cases safety cartridges, 1125 casks cement, 7 cases cod liver oil, 2 cases essential oil, 35 cases Madira wine, 40 bottles quick silver, 20 cases sanatogen, 170 cases lamonalid springs, 95 bales old newspaper, 93 cases cigarettes, 200 pieces axle bones, 186 bundles cart springs, 200 cases small steel cottings, 23 cases earthenware, 45 cases aluminium, 14 bales wrapping paper, 250 bales champagne, 57 cases spirits, 81 drums disinfectant, 242 packages loose tyres, 95 cases post cards, 131 packages hardware, 40 bales strawboards, 100 boxes kippers.

From Middlesborough:—930 bundles galvanised corr. sheets, 86 bundles iron bars, 1814 pieces steel plates, 4906 C T sleepers, 48 steel axles.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

The storm in the Bay is of small extent and probably of slight intensity. Its centre is about seventy miles southeast of Masulipatam where it may strike the coast this afternoon. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, North Madras coast and local in southeast Bengal and Madrass Deccan.

A few falls also occurred in upper Burma, southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are Mergui, Rangoon, Cox's Bazar one inch, Nellore two and Masulipatam three.

Forecast:—Increase on north Madras coast and extension in south Bengal and Orissa.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th November, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8. a. m. 10. a. m. 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.		29.821 inches
Temperature of Air		77.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer		67.0 "
Dew Point		60.3 "
Relative humidity of Air		58.% "
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		1.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air		80.2 "
Minimum do do.		71.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		E,ENE,NNW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		miles 137
Fall of Rain		" "
Total fall during month		" "
do. do. year		" "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of		" "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Nov.	h. m	ft. in	Nov.	h. m.	ft in
Sat	17	0 46	30 9	17	6 45	17 4
		12 42	28 4		18 43	14 3
S.	18	7 36	26 8	18	1 19	20 7
		20 36	26 2		14 17	18 7
M.	19	8 30	25 5	19	2 24	20 6
		21 24	26 0		14 55	18 0
Tu.	20	9 8	25 10	20	3 12	20 0
		22 3	26 9		15 25	17 0
W.	21	9 48	26 1	21	3 52	19 3
		22 36	27 4		15 55	18 1
Th.	--	-- --	--	--	-- --	--
F	16	5 18	26 4	16	12 21	19 5
		17 57	24 22			

MALARIA AND OTHER FEVERS
Are promptly relieved by Phenalgin. Headache ceases, muscular pain is removed and a gentle perspiration produced which quickly leads to a steady decline of the fever

PHENALGIN

Produces a feeling of tranquility, restlessness ceases and instead of sleepless nights, calm refreshing slumber ensues.

Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents:—
E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

Enrich your Blood with Iron Jelloids

Banish Anæmia, Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Headache, Palpitation, Poor Appetite and Indigestion.

These ailments make your life a burden. Banish them quickly, and for good, by taking Iron Jelloids for a few days. You will be delighted to find how much stronger you feel and how much better you look in less than a week. Recovery commences with the very first dose and continues steadily as each succeeding dose of Iron Jelloids increases the supply of iron until your blood is sufficiently rich in this health-maintaining ingredient.

For Anæmic women and girls, for weak, nervous men and youths and for delicate, ailing children Iron Jelloids are an unfailing source of strength and vitality.

Iron Jelloids

For Adults . . . Iron Jelloids No. 2 *Prices: A Fortnight's*
Tonic for Men . . Iron Jelloids No. 2A *trial . . R. 1.*
For Children . . . Iron Jelloids No. 1 *Full Size Bot. Rs. 2 12*
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazaars.
Manufactured by The Iron Jelloid Co., Ltd., London, E.C.1

GRATIS & POST FREE.
Do you want to make various kinds of Scented Hair Oil and Spirit Perfumes at Home at a very cheap cost? If so, please write for our booklet "The Art of Perfumery" which will be sent post free to any address.
S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers,
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Nov. 15.

T C RATE—
Bank 's selling T T 1/4 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 27/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 7/8.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 535.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 585.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 575.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 152½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 322.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.33/3/4.
London—Paris Frcs 79/30.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.90
London—Bussels Frcs 92/50.
London—Rome Liras 100/00.
London—Berlin Marks.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

	London, Nov. 14.
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 13/16 Dull,
Bar Gold	£ 4—14—7 Firm,
Bar Silver Spot	32 15 16 Steady.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Nov. 15 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 25/32
Bank Demand	1-4 13/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 [illegible]1/8
Fcs. Demand	535
American Dollars	332
Hongkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	234
Japan	159
Singapore	168

Market—Steady.

	London. Nov. 14
Bentes 3 per cent	53 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	32 15/16
" 2 months hence	32 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver—General selling. Buyers are also of steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate per cent Since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loan	2 5/8
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov, 14.

Exchange on London in Paris	79,25
" " " " Germany	5,560,000,000,0000
" " " " Italy	100,60
Stockholm	16.09
Christiania	30.18
Amsterdam	11.58
Switzerland	24.88
	yesterdays
Belgium	91,40
Athens	not reed

New York, Nov. 14.

Demand Bills	4.33.62

Belgium 92.65.
Athens not received.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 14

[illegible]/s	3 3/8
[illegible]COUNT Bank Bills 3 m/s	3 11/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	4 1/4
Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 [illegible]/4
" " " "	4 [illegible]
Rentes 5 per cent	23 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Nov. 14

Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 87
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91
War Loan 5%1929/47	£ 100 1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 56 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66 3/4
Govyt. Secretaries 3%	57

	London, Nov. 14.
Conversion Loan	£ 76 3/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 1021 3/4
7 per cent. Indian "	" 113

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/13/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/13/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/4.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/5.
Bar silver 1s settlement, Rs. 79/5.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/8.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Bar gold ready, x.s. 94/7.
Silver ready, d. 32/15.
Silver forward, d. 32/8.
[illegible] OF SILVER—
[illegible]ly, India, America & Continent sold, [illegible]ught & sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

	Opening	Highest.	At 6 p.m.
[illegible]4—0			
[illegible]	1—6	25—4—3	25— 4—3
[illegible]	0—0	25— 3—0	25— 3—0
[illegible]			
[illegible]			3—0
[illegible]			—0

[illegible]. Bombay, Nov. 15

	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
[illegible]	79— 6—0	
[illegible]	79—8 —0	

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 63/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/12.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/15.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 96/9.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/6.
6½ pe rcent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

SHARES.

There was very little business doing. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400, India 74, Central Bank 26 & Eastern Bank 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 420, By. Cotton 630, By. Dyeing 977/8, Century 460, Cent. India 522/8, Colaba Land 166/4, Crescent 237/8, Edw. Sassoon 230, Fazulbhoy 870, Gokak 130, Ind. Bleaching 191/4, Ind. Malwa 570, Jamshed Mfg. 170, Kastoorchand 230, Khatao 290, Kohinoor 1700, Luxmi Cotton 4750, Madhowji 280, Mathuradas 360, M. Petit 3200, Morarji, 4100, New Great 612/8, New City 305, Pabani 402/8, Pearls 645, Phoenix 505, Shapurji 230, Simplex 362/4, Standard 1550, Swan 785, Swadeshi 522/8 , Tata Mill 420 & Vishnu Cotton 1710.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 290, B. Burma 363/12, B. Burma N. I. 72/8n, Bo. Burma pet 4/2, B. Tramway 92/8, B Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni Ord. 87/8, Katni Defd 245n, New India 14, Shivrajpur 34/8, Tata Iron Ord. 27/8, Tata Iron Defd 98/12, Tata Hydro 660 & Scindia Steam 6/12.

	London, Nov. 14
Chartered Bank	£ 18 7/8
Hongkong	" 124
National	" 43 1/2
Eastern	" 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 15th November, 1923.

Name.	Opening rates.	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	570	..	..	570
Colaba	..	..	..	166/4
Crescent	240	245	..	237/8
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1700
Nagpore Ordy	523/12	523/4	..	522/8
New Great	595	617/8	..	612/8
Pearl	642/8	651/4	..	643/12
Phoenix	..	..	..	505
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	630
Bombay Dyeing	982/8	987/8	..	973/12
Shapur [illegible]	..	..	..	230
Simplex	363	363/12	..	361/4
Swan	..	..	..	785
Swadeshi	522/8	526/4	..	522/8
Century	457/8	460	..	460
Alcock	..	..	..	290
India Steam Ordy.	..	..	..	65
Katni Cement Only	..	..	..	85
Katni Cement Defd	..	..	..	290
Tata Steel Loan	100	..	..	98/12
Tata Steel Ordy	..	..	..	27/8
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	10/8
Bombay Burma Ord.	..	..	..	303/12
Bombay Burma Def.	..	..	..	72/8
Bombay Steam [illegible]	..	..	..	87/8
Bombay Electric Tramway	91/4	..	..	92/8
Central India Mining	..	..	..	24/8
Shivrajpur [illegible]	..	..	..	34/8

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is raised to 5 per cent.

FREIGHT.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay .. 14/0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
15th. November 1923.

To-day Reuter reported a rise of 43 to 55 points in New York futures. The market advanced on Trade and Commission Houses buying. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 14 points lower.

Owing to a sharp advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning strong at Rs. 596 i.e. Rs. 14 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Marwari shroffs were buyers and the market jumped to Rs. 600. Around this level Exporting and Japanese Houses and other prominent shroffs were sellers which caused a sharp setback and the prices gave way to Rs. 591. Around this level Bull operators and prominent shroffs bought lifting the market to Rs. 597 1/2. On selling by Offices the values receded to Rs. 594 but again recovered to Rs. 598 on Bull operators and shroffs buying, and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 598 at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra Dec./January opened at Rs. 569 and declined to Rs. 567 on selling by a Japanese House. Buying by shroffs raised the values to Rs. 571 but the market again gave way to Rs. 563 and after fluctuating sharp closed at Rs. 568 at 6 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 560 and going down by a rupee improved to Rs. 562. At about this level Offices were sellers and the prices dropped to Rs. 555 and after sharp fluctuations closed at 6 p.m. at Rs. 558. F.G. Bengal Dec/January opened at Rs. 490/91 and declined to Rs. 484 on Commission Houses and shroffs selling and closed at Rs. 488 at 6 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday and the demand for spot cotton was good.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Nov 15.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	598
Fully Good Bengal	Dec. Jan.	488
Fine Oomra	Dec. Jan.	568
" "	March	558

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Novr. 15.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	599
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	489
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	559
Fine Oomra	March	549

Liverpool, Nov. 14. Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for	Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian		100
" " Imports		..
EGYPTIAN Future prices:—		
Mid. Americans Spot Quieted		19.51
Egyption F. G. F. Sakels		21.15

Noon.

New York, 11 a.m. (As nown in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	32.88	32.82
	Mar.	33.07	32.97
	May	33.12	33.04
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	32.28	
" " " "	Jan.	32.92	

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Jan,	19.15—07
	Mar.	18.97—09
	May.	18.73—13
	July	18.28 —14

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 14. To-day's Price.

Months.	
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	19.10 — 2
Feb.	..
Mar.	18 96—10
April	..
May	18.72—14
June	..
July	17 29—13
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	..
Nov.	..
Egyptions Dec.	20.55
Jan.	20 50
Mar.	20.70

Liverpool Nov. 15 To-day's Prior.

Months.		
Nov.	19 67	+32
Dec.	..	..
Jan.	19 49	+31
Feb	..	..
Mar.	19 30	+33
April	..	..
May	19.03	+ 30
June	..	..
July	18.55	+27
Aug	..	..
Sept.	..	..
Nov.	15.75	+24
Egyptians Nov.	20.12	
Jan.	20 90	
Mar.	10.00	
May.	20.10	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov, 14. To-day's Prices.

Months	
Nov.	19.35—07
Dec.	19 24—08
Jan.	19.15—09
Feb	19.02—02
Mar.	18 97—01
April	18.84 13
May	18.73—14
June	18.53—14
July	18.28—17
Aug	17.50—14
Sept	17.26—07
Oct.	15 51—07
Nov	15.16—03

Tone.— Very Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

M. G. Bengal Good	12.40
" " Fully Good	12.80
" " Fine	13.20
No. 1 Oomra, Good	13:35
" " " Fully Good	13.85
" " " Fine	14.35
M. G. Broach, Good	15.70
" " Fully Good	16.10
" " Fine	16 60
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.30
" " Fully Good	12.70
" " Fine	13.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

Months	To-day's Price.
Nov.	20.42—16
Dec.	20.45—18
Jan.	20.50—18
Feb.	20.55—18
Mar.	20.60—18
April	20.63—15
May	20.65— 3
June	20.65—13
July	20 65—13
Aug.	20.65—13
Sept.	20.55—13
Oct.	20.20—13

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Nov. 14.

To-day's prices.

Futures at New York,	Jan.	33.25 +43
	Mar.	33.48 +46
	May	33.57 +54
	July	33.10 +55

AMERICAN MARKETS,

New York, Nov. 14.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports		33,000
" Exports to Great Britain		1.000
" " Continent		1,000
Futures at New York		
" " "	Jan.	33.25 +43
" " "	Mar.	33.48+46
" " "	May.	33.57 +54
" " "	July.	33.10 +55
Spot Cotton at New York		34.25 +55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		32.75 unchngd
Futures " "	Jan.	33.34+39
" " "	Mar.	33.35+46
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11 1/16
Silver foreign mined		63 5/8

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 14.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. N/ D Buyers	43/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. N/D Sellers	42/0
AUSTRALIAN N/D Buyers	45/6
KARACHI BARLEY N/D Buyers	28/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I. F. N/D Buyers	43/9
WHEAT soft Red Karachi 480 lbs. N/D buyers	42/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	41 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 14 0	10 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 5 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80 0 0	85 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 10 0
Groundnute	70 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	30 0 0	
Castorseed		
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 6 9	..
Linseed, April/May	12 14 3	..
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	15 12 0	..

SEEDS.

London, Nov, 14,

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold N/D Sellers moderate trade	per ton 18
LINSEED Argentine N/D sellers	19 1/2
" J/F Paid Easy	17 1/4
TONE—Of Linseed— Steady	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) D/J Sellers	£ 9 3/4
TORIA RAPESEED N/D Moderate tradeSellers	£ 18

LINSEED.

London, Nov 14,

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags N/D Sellers	21 7/8
Tone—Steady but little doing.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Months Decembr, sellers	4 1/3
" Jan./Feb. Sellers	38 3/8

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 14.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N-D. Sellers	28/6
Fine White Jara C & F Calcutta New Crop June Sellers	24/0
Do nower of July Sellers	23/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay N-D. Sellers	28/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi N-D. Sellers	28/10
Tone—Very Firm	

London, Nov. 14.

Cuban sugar 23 Feb/March value.

METALS.

London, Nov. 14.

English best Selected Copper	£ 6 16/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 62 3/4
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated sheets	19
TIN BLOCK	220 3/4

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

Bombay, Nov. 15

	per md.	Rs. a. p
Brass English	3/4	65 12 0
Brass	1/	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 12 0
Brass	2/	65 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

	per md.	Rs. a. p
Copper English	3/4	74 0 0
Copper	1/	74 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 0 0
Copper American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	..	61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 8 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Kalai		58 0 0
Lead Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		75 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.
DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Nov, 15.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 14 0
Do.	No. 20 1/2	1 0 0
Currimbhoy	No 12 1/2	0 13 12
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 13 10
David	No. 10 1/2	0 13 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 14
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 13 0
Sattara	No. 12 1/4	0 13 12
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 10 6
Light horse	No. 6 1/2	0 10 3
Japan	No. 40/1	1 11 0
Japan	No. 42/2	1 13 0
Japan	No. 20	1 0 6
Japan	No. 32	1 7

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Nov. 15

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Nov. 14 1923,

Cotton	5.843 Bales
Wheat	16,319 Cwts.
Linseed	1963 "
Kape, etc	Nil
Gingellyseed	1513 "
Poppyseed	474 "
Groundnuts	3774 "
Castorseed	679 "
Rice	61409 "
Myrabollams	1732 "
Cottonseed	2633 "
Mowraseed	444 "
Gram	563 "
Jawar	366 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	332 "
Bajri	918 "
Coal	1717 Tons

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Nov. 15.

	Rs. a. p
Khaas—	
Textile	4 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 6
Elphinstone	1 1 6
Longcloth (Fine weight) 84/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 6 6
Century per lb.	1 6 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 7 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 7 0
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Phoenix "	1 6 3
Pearl "	1 6 6
Mankji (Grey Back) per lb.	1 5 9
Elphinstone (Satin) per lb.	1 6 6
Jacob (Four Mines) per lb.	1 6 0
Longcloth (Light weight) 84 [illegible] 84/92 inches—	
Bachael per lb.	1 6 9
Swan Finlay	1 6 6
Pearl per lb.	0 0 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 6 4
Longcloth— × quality	
Kachao per lb	1 7 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 7 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 9
Pearl per lb.	0 0 0
Longcloth Satin Calendar. 36/60	
Textile (Fand)	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 5 3
Bombay cotton	1 3 3
Pahelwan	1 3 9
Hearth Brand	1 3 9
Sailter—	
Pennaey per lb.	1 4 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 6
Dhoty Drill, Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	..
No. 125 1/2 per piece	..
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 6
Jacob E, D per lb.	1 7 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 0
Check 8lb Grey Drill—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 10 0
Hindustan per piece	7 4 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill—	
Pearl per piece	7 4 0
Bleached Check—	
Textile — Per Piece	0 0 0
Kasturchand Per Piece	7 12 0
Bombay United Per piece	7 10 0
Black Check 8lb:—	
Textile Per Piece	9 4 0
Spring 37c1 1/2	0 0 0
E. D. Sassoon	7 0 0
Grabrun No. 3124—	
Pearl	5 12 4
Hindustan	12 12 0
	12 12 4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec-Jan. Tone—	12 3/4
Plantation First Latee crepe November Tone—	14 3/8

BIDDINGS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Total amount of Tenders 275.50 lakhs.

Bills at 1/4 29/32 allotted in full 10.50 lakhs.

Bills at 1/4 7/8 allotted in full 46.95 lakhs.

Deferred at 1/4 29/32 allotted in full 5.00 lakhs.

Deferred at 1/4 7/8 allotted in full 37.55 lakhs.

Immediate nil.

Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

LONDON Nov. 14.

Messrs. Montagu's report says the silver market has shown unusual strength for which it is rather difficult to account as factors which, in this market may be regarded as transitory possibly have had considerable weight in the Far East. Such a factor has been the dollar exchange which, though discomfiting, was known here to be due to causes which may be merely passing. Though recent movement was only about one per cent it undoubtedly suggested an apparent falling off in future demand for sterling and influenced Indian prices to a much larger percentage. Locking up of so large a proportion of the world's visible stock in Bombay was also a factor. The degree of firmness with which this is held, possibly, is better known there than here. The liquidation of such stock in reasonable time is rather doubted in this market as the rising rates of money in India might made carrying difficult.—Reuter.

When Well Keep Well

Don't contract the medicine-taking habit. If you are ill you probably need medicine. But when you are well again, prudent habits, physical exercise, plain diet and regular health-giving sleep should suffice to keep you well.

Be satisfied that you are free from symptoms of kidney weakness. If you have doubt Doan's Backache Kidney Pills may help you. This kidney medicine does not create a medicine-taking habit.

Examine yourself. Do you wake up in the mornings with a dull, throbbing pain in the back? Are your eyelids puffed up and your hands and ankles swollen? Is the urine cloudy, gravelly or scalding? Is the flow too great or too little? Are your limbs shaky and rheumatic, especially when the weather is damp? Do you get attacks of rheumatism, lumbago or sciatica?

If you must say "Yes" to any of these questions there is definite need to take a special kidney medicine, and you cannot do better than to start at once with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle, 6 for Rs 10.8; obtainable from all dealers.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

ROYAL YAKUTI.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTTRAM RAJKOT (Kathiawar), India

PASSENGERS' DAY.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

On the 20th inst. public meetings will be held at the following places to observe the Passengers' Day:—Madras, Karachi, Lucknow, Rajkot, Cawnpur, Patna, Satara, Surat, Broach and other places in India.

In Bombay a public meeting will be held that day at 6 P. M. (S. T.) at Marwadi Vidyadaya Hall under the auspices of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association when Hon. Mr. Lalloobhai Samaldas will preside.

All leading citizens are requested to hold public meetings similarly in each city and each village in India on that day to observe the Passengers' day. The secretary of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association (72, Apollo Street, Bombay) will be glad to send draft of resolutions for the same to all who will write to him for the purpose.

The following is the text of the draft resolutions which the public meetings to be held at various places on Passengers' Day—20th November 1923—are requested to pass. They will be considered by a preliminary meeting of representative local associations who will settle the final form.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

(1) This public meeting of the citizens of reiterates its deep sense of horror and indignation at the most revolting and inhuman treatment meted out to the Mopla Prisoners on 19th November, 1921 on S. I. Ry., whereby a hundred souls were put in a single railway Van without ventilation and without water and whereby there happened such a ghasty train tragedy as has never been heard of in any civilised country and in which 70 Prisoners died of suffocation and intense pain and privation. This meeting condemns the callousness of those in charge of the Prisoners and deplores that those responsible for the horrible crime have not been as yet duly dealt with. This meeting expresses its sympathy with the families of those who succumbed to such dreadful death.

TO BE MOVED FROM THE CHAIR.

(2) That this public meeting of citizens of.....demand

(a) That Local Advisory Committees should be appointed at all important stations on the Railway lines in conformity with the recommendations of the Railway Committee.

(b) That the exhorbitant fares for third class Passengers should be reduced.

(c) That Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association should be consulted in the framing of time Tables for trains.

(d) That the new Risk Notes forms should be modified as per demand of the Indian Merchants Chamber.

(e) That the freight charges and classification of goods be so revised as develop industries in India.

(f) That waiting rooms and refreshment rooms, and facilities for early purchase of tickets and early weighment of Luggage should be provided for Third Class Passengers at all Junction Stations.

(g) That Alarm Chain, sufficient light at night, upper berths, cleaner latrines, and adequate water supply should be duly provided in all trains.

(h) That the use of open and cattle trucks for Passengers should be at once discontinued and special Trains should be arranged on occasions of religious fairs in which large numbers of Passengers take part; and that overcrowding should be prevented by running adequate number of trains at convenient times.

(i) That the practice of entrusting the management of Railways to Private Companies should be discontinued.

(j) That racial distinctions in the matter of reservation of compartments should be discontinued.

(k) That racial distinctions in the scale of pay and privileges given to Railway employees and discontinued.

(l) This public meeting of Citizen of appeals to the Indian Staff and Passengers to show to the III Class Passengers that civility and consideration which is due to every human being rich or poor.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB DAY.

Counting of Votes for the University Constituency, 11 a.m.

Muslims' public meeting re. Jazirat-ul-Arab, Juma Masjid, after Juma prayers.

P. and O. mail steamer "Kashmir" with mails of the 1st instant expected to arrive at 1 p.m.

Public meeting Chhota Kabristan, Grant Road, 9-10 p.m.

Tariff Board meeting. University Buildings, Fort, 11 a.m.

Boycott of British Empire goods, public meeting marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 17.

Election by the Constituency of the Indian Commerce for Legislative Assembly, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Laying of the foundation-stone of the Bombay Education Society New Boarding Schools at Deolali by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd at noon.

SUNDAY, Oct. 8.

GANDHI DAY.

Public meeting at Chowpatty sands at 4-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 16 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 46m; Sunset 6h. 1m.
Nov. 17 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 46m.; Sunset 6h. 1m
Nov. 18 (Sunday) Sunrise 6h. 47m. Sunset 6h. 1m
Nov. 19 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 48m. Sunset 6h. 0m
Nov. 20 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 48m., Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 21 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 49m., Sunset 6h. 0m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20
Delhi Express	6 30	20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

**The Down Gujerat Mail for Kathiawa will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35).

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (vi. Jub) ...	18 0	21 6
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ...	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 13-35.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from Messrs. Star & Co., New Charni Road, Bombay, three phials of "Gutti-Vi" or Drops of Life.

BANK RATES ON DEMAND LOANS.

The Imperial Bank has to day changed its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to five percentum per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

STUDENTS' INFORMATION BUREAU.

On account of the departure of the Secretary to the United States of America, the Students' Information Bureau of Poona will not be able, until further announcement, to attend queries by post. It, however, continues its work in all other departments. The information will be disseminated through papers, pamphlets, lectures, etc., as before.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 1-30 p.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 10th instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 p.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

The B. I. s. s. "Morvada" which left Bombay on the 2nd instant arrived Port Said at 1-30 a.m. on the 14th instant and left at 2 p.m. the same day.

The B. I. s. s. "Mantola" left Bombay on the 19th ultimo arrived Plymouth on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

"SREE KRISHNA LEELA NIDHI."

A correspondent writes that Shrimad Vibudha Priya Tirtha Swami of Shri Admar Matt, Udipi, South Kanara, intends starting a Fund called the "Shri Krishna Leela Nidhi" on 18th January 1924 with the following among other objects:—

To establish the Udipi Siddhanta Samvardhini Sabha on a permanent basis; to try to promote mutual toleration among the different castes and creeds; to impart relious instructions to school-going children; to dissuade Hindu boys from attending schools where teaching of anti-religious principles is enforced; to encourage and impart necessary education to females; to aid the Udipi Prabodhini Sankrit Maha Patha Shala and other Sankrit Schools; to emphasise to men of different casts the necessity of following their repective Dharmas and the harm resulting from neglecting them; to teach to the so-called untouchables clean habits andd thus try to remove gradually the curse of untouchability; to try for the uplift of the Country by educating the masses in the service of God, Guru, Country and Crown; to establish a Dharmashala at Udipi for the use of pilgrams; to save cows from being slaughtered; to open Gurukulas to suit all casts; and to start an independent press. The Swami himself has undertaken to subscribe annually Rs. 1200 to the fund. An appeal is made to all symbathisers to contribute their mite to the fund.

RE: INCOME-TAX
AND
SUPER-TAX
Please Consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends
over 25 years
at 79, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' AND ITALIAN CHAMBERS.

The Royal Italian Commercial Attache in Bombay has informed the Indian Merchants' Chamber that the Chambers of Commerce of Milan, Genoa, Naples and Venice have informed the former that they shall be very pleased to give every assistance to the Indian merchants that will go to Italy and are desirous of entering in business relation with Italian firms or wish to visit industrial factories in Italy. All facilities will be given to such merchants and an officer knowing English will be put at their disposal.

Further, the office of the Royal Italian Commercial Attache in Bombay will be pleased to furnish them with special Letter of Presentation to such places in Italy which they may intend to visit.

A MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

An understanding has been arrived at between the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Office of the Royal Italian Commercial Attache in Bombay to the effect that the request and offers from Indian or Italian firms should pass through the Indian Merchants' Chamber on one side and the Office of the Royal Italian Commercial Attache in Bombay and the Italian Chamber of Commerce on the other with the object of having a reciprocal guarantee of the reliability of the firms. This arrangement has been approved of by the Central Office in Rome which is instructed all the Chambers of Commerce to stick up to this arrangement.

"CONTEMPORARY CIVILISATION."

The following is a summary of Prof. Geddes' first lecture on "Contemporary Civilisation":—

The present course has arisen from a study of that extraordinary development and progress of Universities and Colleges in which the cities and regions of the United States have been so conspicuously generous and active, and especially from the question of how this movement may be suggestive to the cities and Universities of India, and thus to particularly to Bombay. Beyond all the ordinary growths of higher education, upon lines more or less familiar in India as in Europe, is to be noted an arousal of American students since the war such as has hardly taken place in Europe since the Middle Ages, that of a healthy discontent with their existing curriculum of practically separate subjects, and a demand for better organised courses of study. They ask first of all, for some understanding of our civilisation, from its origins to the Great War, and now of its difficulties, tendencies and hopes. They ask too a corresponding account of man, again through his rise to present powers and possibilities. Towards such general understanding, they ask their historical, literary and economic studies, their scientific and professional studies also, to be intelligently related, and towards social services, as well as personal careers. Happily too, instead of merely viewing this demand with indifference, the Universities are rapidly rising to the occasion, and providing such courses on Civilisation, on Science, etc.; in fact broadly corresponding to recent books like Wells' Outline of History and Thomson's Outlines of Science. It is being realised in fact, that while the authoritative University organisation, as of text-books and examinations, can take its horses to water, here is now appearing on their part a new willingness, and even desire, to drink, a demand which is stirring Universities to effective supply. University reforms have long been under discussion among the elder generation: but here at length are the younger generation taking a vital initiative, and giving these movements a new impulse and value. That the same demand should arise among Indian students, and be correspondingly met by their teachers, is thus ardently to be hoped.

LECTURE ON INDO-IRANIAN RELIGION.

The third of the series of Government Fellowship ectures on Indo-Iranian Religion will be delivered by Mr. Shapurji Kavasji Hodiwala, at the premises of the Institute, 172 Sukhdvala Building at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Dr. R. E. Hume, M. A., Ph. D., Professor of the History of Religions, Columbia University New York will preside. Subject. Mitra-Mithra and fire.

BYCOTT OF BRITISH EMPIRE GOODS.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m., when Sriyut Vithalbhai Patel will preside and Messrs. Balubhai Desai, K. F. Nariman, J. K. Mehta, Ranchoddas Gandhi and others will speak on the "Boycott of British Empire goods".

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m.(S. T.)

KANARA RELIEF FUND.

The following further contributions towards the Kanara Flood Relief Fund have been received in this office:—

	Rs.
Mr. Damodar Anandji of Cutch-Mandvi	50
Mr. Ranchhordas Odhavji of Cutch-Mandvi	25
Mr. Purshotam Dhanji of Cutch-Mandvi	25

KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS.

All the volunteers of the three Jaishes are informed to present themselves on the following dates and at the following time and places with full uniform:—

16th instant at 11-30 a.m. (B. T.) at Juma Masjid.

16th instant at 7 p.m. (B. T.) at Chhota Kabristan.

17th instant at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.) at Bori Bunder railway station to receive Maulana Shaukat Ali.

TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will take the oral evidence of the representatives of the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company, Limited, and the Eastern Chemical Company Limited, at 11 a.m., and of Mr. M. Homi at 12-15 p.m., to-day (Friday) at the University Buildings, Fort Bombay.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Prof Geddes will deliver the second of a series of lectures on "Contemporary Civilisation" to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Royal Institute of Science, East Wing, second floor, next to Elphinstone college. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday afternoon before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which one Devidas Laxmidas charged one Tribhuwandas Virjibhavandas Shroff with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of cash and ornaments worth about Rs. 80,000 was taken up.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution are that the accused who was the maternal uncle of the complainant used to reside in a house at Khanderao Wadi, Badysett Agiary Street. The complainant used to reside with his paternal uncle Nathubhoy Lallubhai. The said Nathubhai died in Bombay on the 30th June 1916 leaving behind his widow Motibai and two daughters. The family possessed houses and fields at Nala Sopara and Virar, and also a cloth shop at Muiji Jetha Cloth Market. The widow Motibai died on the 10th September 1918. Before her death she released all her rights, title and interest in the aforesaid property in favour of the complainant and his brother Kanchanlal. Ornaments valued at about Rs. 20,000 were handed over to the complainant by the widow Motibai in October 1917. These were deposited by the complainant in the Safe Deposit Company. Afterwards the complainant purchased a safe and the ornaments were brought back from the Safe Deposit Company and kept in the aforesaid safe. The safe had two sets of keys. One set of keys was kept with the accused and the other set with the complainant's uncle Nagindas. A few months after under the advice of the accused the complainant took the safe with the ornaments to the accused's house and handed it over to him together with the other set of keys. Thereafter the complainant received Rs. 43,600 from the shop of his deceased uncle. Besides that he had some shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., which were sold off. Proceeds of this sale along with the sum of Rs. 43,600 were deposited with different companies.

In October 1918 the accused suggested to the complainant to give him power of attorney to manage the investment of this money and the landed property. The complainant, believing him, accordingly gave him (the accused) power of attorney. In April 1923, the complainant's brother Kanchanlal filed a suit against the complainant for partition of the family properties and Mr. Moos was appointed Receiver of the Estate. In April last the complainant called on the accused to give account of all the properties, which he failed to do. The complainant also alleged that the accused dishonestly misappropriated all the money and jewellery kept in his custody.

After some evidence was recorded further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 21st November.

Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-Law and Mr. B. B. Company, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Solemon, pleader.

DISCHARGED OF CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Deputy Inspector Merrifield charged Ismail Kalu and two others with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Abdul Rahman, a cooly.

The facts of the case were that the complainant was a cooly working in the Docks as also the accused. On the 24th of October at about 1 p.m. the complainant was sitting on a footpath near the Red Gate of Alexandra Dock, when the first accused came up to him and demanded some money for purchasing liquor. The complainant told him in reply that he had no money with him, whereupon the first accused dealt him a blow with a stick on the head and the second accused who was standing at a little distance threw a stone which hit the complainant on the knee. The complainant raised a cry and a crowd gathered. The accused were subsequently arrested.

The defence of the accused was that they did not assault the complainant, but it was true that they asked for money from him. This was a false case brought against them because of the ill-feeling that the complainant bore towards them.

The accused were ordered to be discharged on the ground of insufficient evidence.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; while the accused were undefended.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Annual General meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, (the 21st instant), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress office, Krishna Builing, Fort.

ALL INDIA CONGRES COMMITTEE ELECTIONS.

Voting Papers for the Election of members to the All-India Congress Committee were posted on Thursday (15th instant) to the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the members are hereby requested to return the Voting Papers duly filled in, to the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on or before Thursday (the 22nd instant), uptil 5 p.m., (S. T.) Attention of the members is drawn to the Lucknow Hindu-Muslim Compact to elect two Mahomedans out of seven Seats.

PEOPLE'S FREE HOSPITAL.

The proprietor of the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, has kindly consented to give a benefit show to-night (Friday), at 10-30 p.m., in aid of the people's free Hospital. The entire proceeds of the show will go to the Hospital Funds and the generous public are requested largely to patronise the show and thereby prove their appreciation of the excellent service that the Hospital is rendering.

CONFERENCE OF FINANCE MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov 15.

Sir Basil Blacket presided to-day over the conference of the Finance Members from various provinces. In opening the Conference he is understood to have dwelt on the future financial relations between the Central Government and the Provinces, and urged the abandonment of the practice under which one province improved its revenue at the cost of the other, thereby inflicting a great loss on India as a whole.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, November 16.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR JUDGMENT.

320-23—Captain and V. E. D Sassoon and Co. Ltd v Nansey Cassum. Merwanji K and Co..

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2366-23—Jamsedji R and D, Chhotalal Chaturbhuj v Premchand Chhaganlal, Purnanand C and J. Shah and Co.

313-17—Dikshit M and Co, Ganpatrai Harnandrai v Onkermal Hardeodas and ors, Purnanand Ch and J, Tyabji D and Co.

1873-23—Mulla and M, Dorabsha Bomanji Mody v The National Glass Works, Craigie B and C.

1148-17—Little and Co, Weld and Co v Khan Saheb Haji Kara Ilahi Sethi, Jehangir and S.

S C Ct 552-6219-21—Motichand and D, Soonderji Kallianji and ors v Gulam Hussein Bundeally Somji, Matubhai J and M.

1774-23—N C Dalal, Adamji Lookhmanji v Jewra Ramji and ors, Shah and Co.

586-23—Mulla and M, Bai Labhdevi v The Sir Dagji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

795-22—Dabholkar and Co, Lalji Khushalji and Co v Memon Dhondu Joshi and anr, Dikshit M and Co, Against Deft No. 2.

1511-19—Unwalla P and P, Engineering Stores Trading Co v Messrs Dassby, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

5219-19—Dabholker and Co, Kulkarni Lele and Co v Haji Usman Haji Ahmed and Co, Payne and Co.

459-12—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed v Dawood Moti, Kanga and S.

S C Ct 131/3194-18—Payne and Co, Kara Shiv ji and ors v Morjook bin Mahomed and ors, Mulla and M.

2616-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas v Badridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla, Dubash and Co.

2616-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bhotamal Naranjandas v Badridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla and ors, Dubash and Co.

2865-20—Rustomji and G, Bujanbai William and ors v Ratilal Chaganlal and anr, Sabnis G and S

5113-21—Little and Co, Aldredge Solomon and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kalyanda Bros, Mulji Th and Co.

537-22—Dabholker and Co, Jerup Teja and Co v Parmanand Sursing, Dikshit M and Co.

S C Ct 1968/2482-20—Craigie B and Co, Keshavlal Lalchand v Chunilal Laloobhai and anr, Shroff and V.

857-20—Matubhai J and M, Ramanlal Jamnadas v Ghanchi Narandas Ambirani, Jamsedji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

M S 1785-22—Sabnis G and S, Rose Hill v Luke C Hill, Rang. and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

175-22—Payne and Co, Gulabji Ajisiji and Co v Rustomji Cursedji Banatwalla and ors, Shamrao M and H. Wadia G and Co, M B Chothia.

S C Ct 1310/17010-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Ranchordas Purshotamdas v Vrajlal Narsilal and another, Daphtary F and D.

2822-20—Payne and Co., H J Hormusji and Sons, v Haridas Kapur and another, Ardeshir H D and Co.

510-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Dulerai and Co v The Indian Spng and Wg Co Ltd, Thakoredas and Co.

4366-21—Thakoredas and D, Manilal Leherchand v Ambaram Motichand, Malvi M R and Co..

310-20—Madhowji and Co., Madhavdas Jethabhai v Jugshibhai Vishram, Amarchand and M.

2722-20—Amin and D, Manordas Dayaldas and Co v Hijoo Do Manuel Alberola, Captain and V.

160-19—N C Dalal and Co, Talaksy Khetsy v Mohanlal Gigabhai and Co., Vrajlal and Co.

1855-20—Madhavji and Co., N H Moos, v Mohanlal Tarachand, Mulji Th and Co.

2119-20—Tyabji D and Co., Haji Vali Mahomed Haji Bawa v Kekobad Meherji Vajifdar, Payne and Co.

S C Ct 1412/18240-20—Tyabji D and Co Haji Vali Mahomed Haji Bawa v Kekobad Meherji Vajifdar, Payne and Co.

1602-21—Mulla and M, Dadabhai Framji Cama and others v Raliabai widow and others, Dikshit M and Co.

823-22—Payne and Co., The Indian Overseas Agency v Captain Edward Tenel, J P Wallace and Co.

1188-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Sakur Jamal v Vali Mahomed Haji Ali Mahomed and others, Edgelow G W and Co., M B Chothia, Merwanji K and Co.

1441-22—Motichand and D, Mulraj Karsondas v Govindji Vallabhdas, Mulla and M.

263-22—Payne and Co., Govindji Madhowji and Co Ltd v Tricumji Jiwandas, Kanga and S.

1643-22—Payne and Co., Sulzer Brudesar and Co. v Narotam Kenal and another, Motichand and D.

2479-19—Merwanji K and Co., Thakoredas Fatehchand, Keshawji Kanji, Mulla and M.

3151-20—Shamrao M and H. Manchand Valchand and Co v Charandas Ukerda and another, Madhowji and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

3416-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Gunny Haji Mahomed Ayuf v Akbar Valad Kadu and ors, Mulji Th and Co.

3735-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Moosa Haji Hamid v Mulji Ranchhod and ors.

3711-23—Andrade and Co. Yasin Chand v Abdul Khaluk Valli Mahomed and ors.

3838-23—Thakoredas and D, Esscofalli Sharafally and Co v Abbasbhai Gulam Hussein.

3020-23—Amarchand and M, Gordhandas Tribhowandas Narsidas v Khoja Alli Mahomed Sale Mahomed and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Crawford B and Co.

1858-23—Daphtary F and D, Narayan Anant Desai v Bai Kashibai Pardeshi and ors.

3815-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v Deonarayan Fullsingh, Khambatta and Co.

3816-23—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Dinbai widow and anr v John L Monzeni widow.

804-23—Dubash and Co., Damodar Bapuji Padwal v Keshao Raghunaldas, Thakoredas and D.

2473-23—Tyabji D and Co., Lakhmidas Jethabhai v Mibiasen Shivkant.

2499-22—Ardeshir H D and Co., Jethabhai Narsey and others v Gurmukhrai Sukhanand, Tyabji D and Co.

4702-22—Payne and Co., Haji Mahomed Sadak Shushtary v Usufali Moosaji and others.

2095-23—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rholalal Chhotalal and another v H A Dubash, Vachha and Co.

3464-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Morarji and another v Narsingdas Rane and others, Rustomji and G.

3742-23—Mehta L and Co., Shantaram Moreshwar Mukadum v Hargovandas Dharamsey, N C Dalal and Co.

3801-23—Khanderao L and M, Shaherabai and others v Abdul Kadar Hafiz and others.

3807-23—Payne and Co., Wamanrao Nanabhai Chhapwalla and others v Soni Dajiba Dhondoo.

3829-23—Vrajlal and Co., Vaidya Roy Balashanwar Bawabhai v Bai Gangabai widow and others.

3867-23—Payne and Co., Pando Ramji Dhore v Hariram Meghji and others.

3869-23—F P Pavri, Nowroji Hormusji Contractor and others v Hormusji Rustomji Mody and another, Patell and E.

4004-23—Little and Co., Kapurchand Mohanji and others v Vorah Alibhai Tyaballi, Vrajlal and Co.

4005-23—Dikshit M and Co., Lallubhai Hakamchand and Co v Laloo Laxman and another, Tyabji D and Co.

4017-23—Thakoredas and D, Mahomedalli Ebrahimji v Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne and Co.

4032-23—Khandwalia and Chh, Mathuradas Vishram and another v Kesharichand Devchand, Daphtary F and D.

4033-23—Ferreira and V, Bhutaji Dipaji v M Dadabhai Dhanjibhoy and another, Ardeshir H D and Co., Little and Co.

4042-23—Pathare and Co., Alibhai Shaikhbhai v Jaliram Pitamber.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

(THURSDAY, November 15.)

The following postings have been notified:—

Mr. J. T. Shaw, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, has been granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from the 8th October, 1923, and Mr. G. A. Newby has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, pending further orders.

Mr. G. M. Mehta, Mahalkari is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Panch Mahals.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, on return from leave, to act as Collector of Kanara, vice Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., on deputation, pending further orders.

Mr. Mahomed Ismail Abdul Hakim Kadri, B.A., has been appointed a probationer under the Bombay Civil Service Rules, and to place him under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

Government Notification relating to the appointment of Mr. Bhimraddi Krishnaraddi Kurtkoti as temporary District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, vice Mr. C. B. B. Clee, I.C.S., is hereby cancelled.

Mr. M. H. Sowerby, Acting Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, is granted, with effect from 1st August, 1924, leave on average pay for five months and on half average pay for ten months with permission to prefix the college vacation.

Mr. E. A. Garland, Assistant Conservator of Forests, North Thana, to be Assistant to the Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik.

Mr. Sadashiv Vinayak Apte, Assistant Secretary to Government, Finance Department, is granted leave on average pay for two months with effect from 24th October, 1923.

Mr. S. I. Sayani is appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Finance Department, with effect from 24th October, 1923.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, on return from leave, to be Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, vice Mr. W. H. Neilson.

Mr. Sadashiv Narayan Datar, Assistant in Physics, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, to be Lecturer in Physics at the same college on probation for one year with effect from 10th November, 1923.

Mr. Ramchandra Narsinha Perur, Principal, Training College for Men, Dharwar, to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Kanara.

Mr. Ratchandra Madhav Mahishi, Deputy Educational Inspector, Kanara, to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Belgaum (vice Mr. A J. Bangi transferred as Head Master of the Anglo-Urdu High School, Hubli), but to continue to do duty as Head Master of the High School at Karwar.

Mr. Vasudeo Daso Navalgund, Assistant in the Training College for Men, Dharwar, and officiating Deputy Educational Inspector, Kanara, to be officiating Deputy Educational Inspector, Belgaum.

Mons. P. L. Charlier, Professor of French, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India a further extension of leave on half average pay for six months on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Gordon-Tucker, I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 10th November, 1923, or from the date of relief, leave on average pay for one month and fifteen days combined with leave on half average pay for five months and sixteen days.

Mr. Nuggihalli Narasim Ayyangar to act as Executive Engineer, Satara District.

On return from leave Mr. J. Mercer, Deputy Consulting Architect to Government, is posted for work under the Consulting Architect to Government, at Bombay.

Official and Personal.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President Bombay Provincial, Congress Committee, is arriving in Bombay to-morrow morning by the Delhi Express (G. I. P.).

His Excellency Lord Lytton accompanied by Major E. H. V. Hodge, Surgeon and Captain G. B. Fyldes Aide-de-Camp arrived Government House on Thursday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Griffith and Mr. Phillip Graves arrived at Government House on Thursday afternoon.

Her Excellency attended the Red-Cross General Committee Meeting at the Secretariat on Thursday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended the Cross General Committee meeting at the Bombay Secretariat on Thursday afternoon.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Sterling on New York relapsed to four, thirty-five and a quarter.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

LATEST RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA NON-MAHOMEDAN RURAL.

1. Mr. H. R. Gunjal (Swarajist) 4,840
2. Mr. G. M. Kalbhar (Independent) 2377,
3. Rao Bahadur Hanmantrao Ramnath 2240
4. Mr. Tarkunde 835
5. Mr. P. N. Naik 463

(The first two have been duly elected).

MAHOMEDAN RURAL

1. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed 4366
2. Giasuddin Jahuddin Khatib 1631
3. Kazimayatulla 891
4. Abdul Kadir Khan 843
5. Ghulam Ahmed Dasurmiya 289
6. Haji Moosa 601

(The first three are elected).

ELECTIONS OF SARDAR CONSTITUENCY

On Thursday there took place the last of elections for a seat in the Legislative Assembly from the Inamdar and Sardar constituency of Deccan and Gujerat. For one seat there were two candidates, viz:—Sardar V. N. Mutalik and Khan Bahadur Sardar Rustom Jehangir Vakil. The Commissioner, C. D. will act as the Returning Officer.

GENERAL ELECTION IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The General Election in Bengal continued to-day. There were in Calcutta contests for the local Council in two general and one Mahomedan constituencies. For the Legislative Assembly, there were contests in two Calcutta constituencies, one general and one Mahomedan. The activities of candidates' agents and followers were in evidence at all the polling booths. About 49 per cent of the votes were recorded in the Bengal Council election, and a little over 17 per cent in the Assembly election.

In to-day's elections there was one Swaraj Party candidate for the Bengal Council and Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal for the Assembly.

(*An earlier message on this subject appears on page 9.*)

NOBEL PRIZE.

AWARDED TO MR. YEATS FOR LITERATURE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Stockholm.—Mr. W. B. Yeats has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.—Reuter.

Mr. William Butler, the Irish writer of great distinction was born in Dublin in 1865. His works include The wanderings of Oisin, (1889), John Sherman (1891), the Countess Kathleen (1892) The Secret Rose (1897) The King's Threshold (1904), and several other plays. Amongst the winners of the Nobel Prize for literature are Dr. Tagore, Mr. Kipling, M. Anatole France, M. Roman Rolland, Maaeterlink.

REFORMS IN JAPAN.

PREMIER'S OUTLINE OF POLICY.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Tokio.—Preimer, Admiral Count Yamamoto addressing a conference of the Governors of Prefectures outlined the Government's policy, including universal suffrage, rerenchment of expenditure, promotion of agricultural property and foreign trade. He emphasised the necessity for rigid economy.—Reuter.

FRENCH BUDGET FOR 1924.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Paris.—The Minister of Finance M. De Lasteyrie has informed the Finance Committee of the Chamber that owing to the increased revenue the ordinary budget for 1924 would be balanced and added that the restoration of the devastated regions would take three years and cost twenty-four milliards francs.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—Panel doctors have unanimously decided to accept the offered court of enquiry, thus settling the dispute.—Reuter.

Vienna.—The Ex-Duke of Cumberland has died.—Reuter.

Warsaw.—Violent scenes took place in a debate in the Diet on the recent riots at Cracow, in which thirty were killed and hundred wounded. Radicals arranged a regular concert including the singing of the Red Flag in order to prevent the Minister reading the report on the riots.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of Mr. Percy Mould, Chief Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India.—Reuter.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The House of Commons have passed the third reading of the Workmen's Compensation Bill.—Reuter.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

ARABIA
AND THE
KHILAFAT

The "Bombay Chronicle" has arranged to publish a series of special articles on this question which under the name of "Jeziratul-Arab" has become momentous to the Indian public. The first instalment will appear on November 16th. The articles are from the pen of an acknowledge expert on the subject and will deal with the political problem of the Arabs, in its relation to the Muslim world and to the British Empire.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1923.
616th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE VOTE ON THE ADDRESS.

Yesterday afternoon the Bombay Corporation decided on the presentation of an address to the outgoing Governor by the very narrow majority of six, the actual figures of the voting being 45 for, and 39 against the motion. It is evident that, but for the official votes, the motion would have been lost. We wonder that the Corporation as a body, being in touch with public opinion in the city and knowing as it must know that, quite apart from this particular occasion, there is a growing feeling in the country that all such formal and profound salaaming ought to be abolished as belonging to a bygone age, did not long ago decide to let the custom drop. We are still more surprised that the members who admired the custom did not drop their motion when they first become aware of the strength of opposition to it in their own assembly. In the opinion of the great majority of Indians the Governorship of Sir George Lloyd is chiefly noted for the arrest, prosecution and imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers, and it is certain that in any popular assembly, the motion to present a flattering address would have been vetoed. The people of Bombay, rightly or wrongly, regard the Governor of Bombay as responsible for those arrests, and also for the deportation and long banishment of Mr. Horniman. The good work which His Excellency may have done in various directions is overshadowed in the public mind by those events, and anyone might have known that any project of congratulation to the outgoing Governor on his achievements would encounter strong and candid opposition if only because it would be calculated to mislead the outer world into imagining that India is complacent over the imprisonment of the Mahatma. In the circumstances in which it has been passed, the Corporation's vote of an address is anything but the compliment that its supporters, we suppose, intended it to be; and is an affront to public feeling in the city.

DEMENTIA AT DINAJPUR.

We should like to know exactly what is happening at Dinajpur, whether any of the Muslims there have lost their wits or whether some extraneous secret agency is goading them into a state of mind which seems like madness to their co-religionists. We have received two messages from the affected area which make us fear the worst for Dinajpur. The first telegram dated Nov. 9, runs as follows:—

"Imamul Islam, Dinajpur—Chronicle, Bombay.

"I recognize Shariff Hossain Khalifa of Islamic world and wish Arabia's unity and strength through the British."

The second dated Nov. 14:

"Ibrahim Mahammad, Dinajpur—Chronicle, Bombay.

"I have sent rupees two to His Excellency Lord Reading for releasing the Turks from previous debts. Now I am no longer responsible for further debts."

Is there any connection of ideas between the two messages, indicating a collusion of the writers, or are they to be read as altogether separate productions? We are at a loss to know. But it is, to say the least, a very strange coincidence that two telegrams of so remarkable a nature should have been sent to us within a week from the same country town of Bengal. We seem to to understand a little of the frame of mind of the gentleman who, wishing to be free of further obligations, conceded two rupees. But why he should have felt responsibility for Turkish debts and why on earth he sent the money to Lord Reading, who is not a Turk nor yet in need of two rupees, and why he should have felt such high contentment with his action as to telegraph the tidings to "The Chronicle," we cannot guess. The frame of mind of the other gentleman is quite obscure to us. We understand the words which he has sent, but cannot for the life of us imagine why he sent them. The Sharif himself has more than once denied that he lays any claim to the Khilafat of the Muslims and anyhow the British have nothing to do with it, as has been declared on many occasions. It is precisely the dependence of the Sharif Husein, upon the British which is the chief cause of his unpopularity throughout the Muslim world, including the majority of the Arabic-speaking peoples, to-day. We are anxious for a reconciliation, to restore Islamic unity. But it can never be effected by support of the Sharif Husein in a claim which he has himself relinquished as untenable, and for which he has disqualified himself, nor is he likely to be recommended to the suffrage of the proud and independent Arab peoples by emphasising his relations, past or present, with a foreign Power. What our correspondent thinks to achieve by his absurd announcement is beyond us. We should like to know the secret history of these telegrams from Dinajpur.

PARTY POLITICS IN MADRAS.

Aspirants to Council honours in Madras would appear to take things more seriously than their confreres on this side of India. Even before the elections are all over, we hear of attempts not only at the formation of the Ministry (!) but at distribution of ministerial patronage in the shape of jobs to friends, relatives and hangers-on of the leading lights of the "Party in Power." The Rajah of Panagal, who glories in the not very transparent title of "Chief Minister," and who is the acknowledged leader of the "Justice" or Non-Brahmin Party, has already summoned a conference of likely supporters of the existing Ministry among the newly elected candidates, with a view to ascertain the claims of the various aspirants to ministerships and to see if he can possibly satisfy all such claims. The "Justice" Party has shed a good deal of its popularity during the last three years, and it is reported that its strength as disclosed in the results of the present elections is only half of what it was three years ago. Not more than 39 "Ministerialists" all told in a Council of 127 members would appear to have succeeded in getting an entrance into the Council so far, yet the Rajah and his friends talk as if they are still the "Party in Power." No doubt, his is the only solid party in the Council, with a membership exceeding that of any other group. But, it is after all a precarious majority, for any day the Ministry may find itself in a quandary if the various groups outside the Party should join hands against it. Hence, the Rajah's party can hope to act as the "Party in Power" only occasionally. Indeed, broad hints have already been given to the Rajah and his friends that they can no longer hope to boss the show as they have done till now. Only the other day Sir Ahmed Maricair, the leading Mahomedan member of the Council, dwelt on the necessity of the Mahomedan members forming a separate group to assert their own legitimate claims, since the Non-Brahmin Ministry had lost no opportunity to slight the claims of the Mahomedans. A number of influential Non-Brahmins led by Mr. C. R. Reddy have definitely thrown off their allegiance to the Raja of Panagal, while the Tamil section of the Non-Brahmin party is also in revolt against the Panagal—Pitty clique and has succeeded in wresting an assurance from the "Chief Minister" that a place in the Ministry will be found for a Tamilian Non-Brahmin by the resignation of one of the present Ministers. All this shows that the present Ministry, even if it remains in power, will not have its path strewn with roses. It is exceedingly unfortunate that the political life of the Southern Presidency should be marred by rampant communalism. No doubt, the Non-Brahmins have suffered some injustice in the past at the hands of the Brahmins, but does the way of progress of the Non-Brahmins, not to speak of the country, lie merely through retaliation and a repetition of the same injustice? On the contrary, is it not the duty of all communities in the country, whatever their past differences and whatever the injustice they may have suffered at each other's hands, to forgive and forget and resolve to work together for the common weal.

INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY.

The need for educating mothers in the care of their children and giving free medical treatment of infantile ailments for the prevention of the huge infant mortality in this city was long felt by every social worker and it was given to Her Excellency Lady Lloyd to fulfil the desire of everybody by founding the Infant Welfare Society of Bombay. The whole scheme was made possible by the ready and generous response given by the public, particularly Indian, to Her Excellency's appeal for funds in the name of future generations. It is unfortunate that, at a very early stage of its career, the Society should be put to a severe strain, owing to serious differences among the staff and the prevalence of some degree of racial bias (if our information is correct), tending to the neglect of the objects for which the scheme was started. It is ordinarily understood that a purely charitable institution, depending for its existence on public contributions should be economically managed so as to bring about the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of cost and also to avoid depending on the unsteady support of the public when money runs shot This consideration seems to have escaped the notice of those responsible for the management of the Infant Welfare Society. The Society's work is entrusted to a European Superintendent, possessing only a Nurse's qualifications at, what seems to us, a salary quite out of proportion to her medical attainments. In addition to her salary of Rs. 500 per month she is said to be drawing a house allowance of Rs. 245 plus the use of furniture and a motor car, amounting in all to about Rs. 1,000 a month. She has also an assistant on Rs. 150, a clerk and a peon.

Now, what was the need for such a highly paid Superintendent of comparatively poor qualifications? Her work lies mainly among Indian mothers and children, most of them knowing only their vernaculars. How can a person not thoroughly conversant with the vernaculars do the work satisfactorily? Are there no highly qualified Indian medical women available in Bombay to discharge the same duties more economically and more efficiently? In all civilised countries, Infant Welfare work is entrusted to medical officers, not to persons having only nursing qualifications. In India, if the work of Infant Welfare is to be carried on successfully, the necessity for engaging qualified Indian medical women is particularly great. Indian mothers and children, who are temperamentally shy with strangers and male medical officers, would naturally prefer their own country-women for medical assistance. It is a matter for regret that this aspect of the case would seem to have been lost upon the management of the Society.

As regards the actual working of the Society, we are told that its centres have been turned into mere milk depots and dispensaries, the original purpose of training mothers in the care of their children having been neglected. The nurses are said to be handicapped by the defective supply of necessary outfit and since there is no proper supervision—the Lady Superintendent seems to be fond of flying visits and superficial inspections—maternity work is reported to have suffered a great deal. Training of Indian *Dais* was once undertaken, as it was a condition attached to the Municipality's grant of Rs. 15,000 a year. The nurses seem to have gathered about 7 or 8 *dais* at a particular centre. But as the Superintendent lectured in English and a nurse with imperfect knowledge of that language translated her remarks into Marathi, the *Dais* seem to have been quite satisfied after four or five lectures and one by one they fell away. The experienced doctors on the staff were not consulted, we are told, and the Superintendent went her own way. One would like to know why honorary doctors of great experience and high professional qualifications having an intimate touch with the patients were replaced by raw, inexperienced, paid doctors. Another point which needs elucidation is why Dr. Miss Jerbanoo E. Mistri, one of the most enthusiastic and honest workers in the cause of Infant Welfare, was peremptorily dismissed by Her Excellency the President merely on the report of the Secretary, Captain Webb, and the representations of the Superintendent. On account of an allegation made by the Superintendent, a sub-committee consisting of Mrs. Petit, Dr. (Mrs.) Dadabhoy and Captain Webb, was appointed to enquire into the matter. Mrs. Petit's report was favourable to Dr. Mistri while Captain Webb reported adversely. But before Mrs. Dadabhoy sent in her report, which was favourable to Dr. Mistri, Her Excellency, relying, obviously on Captain Webb's statements alone, sent a letter asking Dr. Mistri to resign. We cannot understand why there was so much hurry to dismiss Dr. Mistri and such anxiety to please the Nurse-Superintendent. We should be sorry to think that it is because the latter is a European lady and the doctor a mere Parsi. There must be other reasons which we do not know. We hope the management will give some explanation of the incident.

Notes of the Day.

Mahatma Gandhi's Influence.

While in the official reports of the Government of India and provincial Governments Mahatma Gandhi appears as a sinister figure working for the rude disturbance of the social and political order wherever he goes, a radically different estimate of the influence of his personality appears in the Baroda Census report for 1921. Baroda being an essentially Gujarati State could not escape the impress of the Mahatma's personality and it is of this that the Census Superintendent writes:—

"It is idle to ignore the fact that most of the people here have been immensely moved at least by his personal influence With the vast majority of Gujeratis, he is regarded as a saint. Not the least tribute to the purity of his motive and the lofty sincerity of his character was contained in the recent judgment which has sent him for a political offence to incarceration. The special turn which his movement has given to the religious life of the people was to rescue it from antagonism towards Islam and secondly to set men's minds towards the removal of the taint of untouchability and the uplift of the depressed classes. In its attitude towards Christianity and its founder, the Gandhi movement provides also a refreshing contrast to that spirit of bigoted intolerance which characterised the early stages of Hindu revivalism. His own genuine reverence for the personality of Christ and the teachings of the Bible has done much towards softening the old bitterness. How far these consequences will be permanent, time alone will show. One wishes that the *entente* with Islam were founded less on the angry politics of the moment and more on the sincere recognition of the cultural affinities of the two great systems of Asiatic religion."

With reference to the last remark, it is but fair to the Mahatma to point out that the basis of "angry politics" was not chosen by him but really thrust on him by the enemies of Hindu-Muslim unity and by the inscrutable working of Time. Mahatma never failed to emphasis the fact that the only lasting basis of that unity could be found in the hearts of Hindus and Muslims and not in their heads, in religion and not in politics His critics have failed to understand and appreciate the fact that he espoused the cause of the Khilafat because of its essentially religious character.

Sapru and Smuts.

Dr. Sapru's vehement attack on General Smuts, coupled as it is with side-thrusts at his own colleague, the Maharajah of Alwar, shows that Dr. Sapru's disillusionment has already begun. General Smuts' violent abuse of the Government of India was a piece of impertinence for which there was really no excuse. It can be explained only by the circumstance that the Government of India, in the eyes of the Dominion delegates occupies a subordinate position in comparison with the Government of their own countries. General Smuts, must, therefore, have thought that abuse of such a politically inferior Government would go without challenge. It is well that Dr. Sapru has taken up the cudgels on behalf of the Government of India, but one is surprised at the silence of both the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy at the insult. Was General Smuts within his rights in criticising in such an objectionable manner the conduct of another "Dominion" (save the mark!) Government in a Conference convened for the purpose of promoting inter-Empire solidarity? It is a pity that the accredited representative of the Government of India, we mean Lord Peel, did not feel called upon to reply on the spot to the unjust aspersions of General Smuts. Moreover, the attack can hardly be reconciled with General Smuts' declaration on another occasion that he would not object to the Government of India acting in whatever manner they liked in respect of nationals of other Dominions.

Excise Policy.

Can a Minister as Minister, have a different goal in view from that of the Government of which he is a member? Or to put the question in other words, can the goal of a Minister, if it be unacceptable to the Government of which he is a member, have any practical value to the people? In a resolution on the report of the Bihar and Orissa Excise Committee, the Behar Government observe as follows:—

"The Local Government agree with the practically unanimous opinion of the Committee that total prohibition is not in this Province a practical step under present conditions or even in the near future, though in the view of the Hon. Minister in charge of the Department, it is the proper goal to be ultimately attained. . . . Their policy is to do everything possible to encourage temperance and in the words of the orders issued in 1914, with the approval of the Secretary of State, "to minimise temptation to those who do not drink and to discourage excess among those who do. To the furtherance of this policy, all considerations of revenue must be absolutely subordinated."

India wants Prohibition.

It will be seen that the Government, while pointing out that the Minister considers prohibition to be the proper goal, evade the question whether they themselves regard prohibition as the goal to be aimed at. Prohibition may not be a "practical step" just at present or even "in the near future," but have the Behar Government any definite goal in view in their administration of the Excise Department? Or do they mean merely to drift as they and all other provincial Governments have been doing all these years? The Behar Government's policy, it is stated, is "to do everything possible to encourage temperance" and "to minimise temptation to those who do not drink and to discourage excess among those who do" Government add that to the furtherance of this policy "all considerations of revenue must be absolutely subordinated." This is no new policy, as the Behar Government themselves admit, but is the one laid down and followed by the Government of India since 1914. The policy, so far as the wording of it goes, is a policy of perfection, but what are the fruits it has borne in its practical application all over India? Has it diminished consumption of liquor or checked excess? On the other hand, has not consumption increased by leaps and bounds? If revenue is out of all consideration, how does it happen to swell year by year and why do Ministers grumble about the loss the State coffers might suffer by a radical curtailment of the number of shops? The policy outlined by the Government of India, though entirely satisfactory in its wording, has signally failed to achieve the results aimed at. If any country is suited for the enforcement of prohibition it is India, the vast majority of whose population are born abstainers. But a pernicious policy of *laissez faire* is allowed to undermine the natural abhorrence of the people for strong drink and to spread havoc far and wide among the poverty-stricken masses.

THE ARAB QUESTION.

I

PROPAGANDA AND TRUTH.

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The war which was to have liberated the Arabs and destroyed the Turks has ended in the liberation of the Turks and the subjection of the Arabs. That is in itself enough to indicate some great miscalculation on the part of those who planned it, and no wonder; for never was a situation so obscured by propaganda and disfigured by the loose outpourings of the sciolists. In order to reveal it clearly we have first to hack away a perfect thicket of misapprehensions with regard to it. To begin with, let us make sure what we mean by the term "Arabs," which is being carelessly applied to all the peoples who have Arabic for a common literary language. There was a period in European history when nearly all those peoples even as far as Morocco, were called "Turks"!

Properly speaking the term "Arab" applies only to the peoples of the Arabian peninsula and to those nomadic tribes who wander thence far north in search of pasturage. There is a difference between the Arabic designation of the Bedawi and the peasant and townsman but I need not dwell upon it here, though I may mention that from very early times in the peninsula itself hardly less than the adjacent territories of Syria and Iraq the nomads have been regarded by the settled population as, at the very least, potential enemies. Arabia proper was a country divided into a number of small States and tribal sovereignties, perennially at war among themselves (much as it is to-day) when the inspiration of Islam united it and made Arabia a great conquering Power for a period of at most 70 years. That unification even for so short a time of tribes renowned for their divisions has been quoted even by Arab writers as a proof of the divine power of Islam. For a short time the Arabs were indeed a Power in the world, but that Power was not Arabian but Islamic. It is inconceivable without the preaching of the Holy Prophet, which had no colour of Arabian nationalism. The glory of the Arabs is, in fact, Islam. Without Islam Arabia would be nothing in world history. But the great and generous religious impulse of Islam was outward from its birthplace, and the flower of the Arabs went out with it to a wider sphere, no longer thinking of themselves as Arabs but as Muslims. Arabia soon relapsed into very much the same political condition in which it lay before the coming of the Prophet. Syria, Iraq, Persia, Egypt and North Africa had become Muslim, and though Arabia was regarded as the centre with religious awe, the seat of power of the Muslim realm was remote from it. The wonderfully complete and brilliant civilisation which arose under the Ommeyyad Khalifas of Damascus and Cordova and reached its height under the Abbaside Khalifas of Baghdad had a cosmopolitan and not an Arab basis, and was due to no peculiar racial virtues of the Arabs but to the emancipation of a variety of cultured races and the freedom of their intercourse in the Islamic brotherhood.

Islam was international. The Prophet said: "He is not of us who sides with his tribe in aggression, and he is not of us who calls on others to help him in tyranny and he is not of us who dies while assisting his tribe in injustice."

Aggressive nationality was thus abolished in the Muslim realm and in that international brotherhood the Arabs of Arabia, who had

(Continued on page 9.)

THE OUTGOING GOVERNOR.

BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION

CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING

MR. BALDWIN'S PROTECTION MEASURES.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 15.

At the Cabinet meeting which occupied two and a half hours to-day, Mr. Baldwin submitted to his colleagues a statement which he will make to-morrow in the House of Commons on his protection policy. This statement is awaited with the greatest interest. Meanwhile, from the Conservative Party headquarters emanates a pronouncement which outlines the chief points of the Premier's programme. It deals with the causes of the present abnormal unemployment and explains how it is proposed to use the protection of the home markets as a remedy. It is declared that home trade has fallen off, firstly because the unemployed cannot buy, secondly because foreign competition in home markets is intensified by collapsed exchanges and thirdly because British exports have decreased owing to high tariff imposed by other countries to protect their home markets and owing to the collapsed exchanges. It is pointed out that as Europe will not right itself automatically for a long time, conditions caused by the collapsed exchanges are likely to continue. Moreover, as unemployment increases there will be heavier demands on those in employment in the form of taxes which will be further increased by expenditure required to support and relieve the unemployed. It is declared that the policy which will be described to-morrow by Mr. Baldwin and which he will ask the country to accept will be arranged, firstly, to protect the home market so that the volume of the home trade is preserved for British Labour. Secondly, the Premier will propose to use tariff in order to bargain for reductions on foreign tariffs. Thirdly, protection will be utilised to develop Empire resources and improve British trade, thus providing the alternative to foreign markets. It is claimed that the Premier's policy is a measure towards obtaining for this country "real free trade". The Premier's declaration will be followed by manifestos issued respectively by the reunited Liberal Party and by the Labour Party.—B. O. W.

On Friday, Parliament will be dissolved and the end of the week will see the various parties in full campaign throughout the country. Mr. Lloyd George will open fire on behalf of Liberals in a speech at Northampton on Saturday. On Monday Mr. Baldwin will give the lead to the Conservatives at a great meeting which he will address in London.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

A whirlwind election campaign has already been launched. Mr. Baldwin, who to-morrow, will outline in the Commons the proposals dealing with unemployment, will give the counry a lead at the demonstration at the Queen's Hall, London on November 19th, replying to Mr. Asquith who speaks at the Queen's Hall to-morrow and Walsall to-night. Mr. Lloyd George's first speech is at Northampton on November 17th.—Reuter.

LIBERAL CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Liberal campaign is in full swing. In a speech at Walsall Mr. Asquith termed the dissolution the worst example of political pusillanimity he had ever known. But he welcomed the campaign upon such an issue and asserted if the Government majority was returned it would be interpreted as a mandate for a free hand to turn the whole fiscal system upside and down. He intimated the Liberal Party were on a point of issuing a programme of constructive policy.

In a speech at Bath Lord Grey assailed the protection policy and said he had an impression that the Conservatives were the most uncomfortable Party in the country. He warned his hearers that things in Europe were going from bad to worse and shaping ultimately for a new war.—Reuter.

BALDWIN-BIRKENHEAD NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The outstanding political news to-day is the negotiations between the Prime Minister

(Continued on next page.)

A gas cooking stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

CORPORATION VOTES ADDRESS.

STRONG OPPOSITION OF NATIONALISTS.

REACTIONARIES' TRIUMPH

MR. TAIRSEE ON SIR G. LLOYD'S "ACHIEVEMENTS."

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when the question of presenting an Address to the outgoing Governor was discussed at great length. There was much excitement in the hall. The mover of the proposition spoke in a studiously moderate tone, and Mr. Patel, who on behalf of the Municipal Nationalist Party, opposed the motion, was equally moderate. But the subsequent speakers did not follow their example and much heat was engendered. It seemed as if a dead set had been made against the opponents of the Address. Dr. Sukhia spoke as usual. Although the Nationalists scored a moral victory by their vigorous attack, the majority consisting of an official and other members was against them, and the proposa to present an Address was carried by the narrow margin of six votes.

ADDRESS TO OUTGOING GOVERNOR.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker asked for priority to move the proposition which stood in his name for giving an address to the outgoing Governor, Sir G. Lloyd.

Mr. K. F. Nariman rising to a point of order said the privilege of asking for priority was being abused. He said letters had already been written to members of the Corporation by Mr. Dabholker which would show there was a lot of manoeuvring going on to move the proposition. He then read a portion of the following letter by Mr. Dabholker, dated November 13:—

"At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation we could not move the Resolution re. Draft Address to the Governor-Designate as we were in a minority. Thursday next, the 15th instant, is the last day when I can move my notice of motion re. Address to the retiring Governor. On that day I am going to ask priority for this notice immediately after we meet at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time). I shall therefore thank you to be present at the meeting as punctually at 3 p.m. as possible in order that my request for priority may be granted. I also intend to finish off the item re. Draft Address to the Governor-Designate the same evening. Please therefore make it a point to be present at the meeting from the beginning to the end."

The President said he had allowed a certain amount of indulgence to Mr. Nariman. They had a right to ask for priority; they were not concerned with the methods of the parties, but only with the question whether a member should exercise his power or not. He had allowed such motions on numerous previous occasions and he would do so now.

Mr. V. J. Patel said he would move an adjournment of the House.

The President said when priority had been asked for, a motion of adjournment could not be moved.

Mr. Patel quoted rules in support of his contention, and said so long as a member was moving his motion for priority he could not move his own motion for adjournment of the House.

The President said Mr. Dabholker had asked for priority and before the motion could be decided Mr. Patel could not move his adjournment motion.

The motion for priority was then put to vote and 41 members voted for it and 25 against, and the priority asked for was granted.

A poll was demanded, but the President would not grant it.

Mr. Nariman said under Section 30, the President was bound to grant poll if it was asked for.

The President said that under the section the poll could only be granted for certain questions, and the question of priority was not of that kind.

The poll was then refused.

Mr. Patel then moved an adjournment of the House as a protest against the ruling of the President. He objected to the presence of the police in the building.

The President asked Mr. Patel to move his adjournment motion as an ordinary motion, and this was agreed to.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi seconded.

The motion was thrown out by 29 voting for and 44 against.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker then moved:—

"That the Corporation do vote a farewell address to his Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd on his retirement from the office of Governor of Bombay; that a Committee composed of the Councillors be appointed to draft the address in consultation with the Commissioner; that the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary grant for the illumination of the address and for a silver casket and other incidental charges; that the Committee be requested to submit their report at any adjourned meeting of the Corporation."

He then mentioned the names of the members of the Committee the Nationalists being excluded. In support of his motion he said that it was on very rare occasion that a farewell address was granted to the outgoing Governor, and it was because Sir George had done so much for the good and the development of the city that he was moving such a proposition. Only the day before Sir D. E. Wacha had paid an eloquent tribute to the Governor by saying that there was no other Governor who had taken such a conspicuous part in the development of the city as Sir George. (Ironical cries of "Hear, hear.") The speaker thought that their present Governor had done even more than Sir Bartle Frere. At that time money was cheap, and the population was not so large as it was now. He had also done a great deal to provide housing accommodation for the poor in the city. He had granted democratic franchise to the citizens, to which was due the presence of the Nationalist Party in the House, although the Corporation wanted to prolong its own existence for two years more under the old conditions. The representative of the Corporation had always received at the hands of the Government the most sympathetic treatment. He had given them an additional income in the shape of cotton cess; he had given up the building of the Council Hall on the Oval in response to the wish of the Corporation; he had given them two additional members on the Port Trust Board; he had increased their representation on the Improvement Trust; he had also given the public of the city permission to cremate the late Lok. Tilak on the Chowpatty Sands. He hoped all those things stood in favour of the Governor and the Corporation would see their way to give him the address which he deserved so much.

Dr. Sukhia seconded.

MR. PATEL ON NATIONALISTS' ATTITUDE.

Mr. V. J. Patel said the Nationalist Party of which he was the President had unanimously resolved not to give an address to the Governor and they were going to oppose the motion. The mover of the proposition had told them what glorious achievements Sir George had achieved in his regime! The Nationalist Party had decided to oppose not because Sir George was a good or a bad administrator, but because they were not prepared to co-operate with the system of Government which he represented. That system of Government must be either ended or mended, and so long as the present system continued they were not prepared to co-operate with the Government. They felt the humiliation of their present position; they not only felt the humiliation of their present position, but they thought that unless they made a stand against such propositions there was no hope for them. The more they respected the bureaucrats and the Government, the more kicks they got from them, and the sooner they realised that the only remedy for them was self-respect, the better it would be for their progress. It was not because Sir George was a bad administrator that they were opposing the motion. He would point out to them, however, that it was during his regime that Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest man in the world, was incarcerated, and the Ali Brothers and other Fatwa prisoners were imprisoned in his regime, and no Moslem who called himself a Moslem could vote for the resolution. In voting an address to the Governor they would be endorsing the repressive policy of Sir George during the last five years. The Ali Brothers and the Fatwa prisoners were imprisoned in his time. A great many people in Gujarat were also imprisoned in his time. Were they going to endorse that policy of repression by voting him an address? The mover had told them that he had allowed Lok. Tilak to be cremated on the Chowpatty Sands, out of respect for public opinion and would not Mr. Dabholker now, withdraw his motion as 90 per cent. of the citizens were against it. The people of Bombay were decidedly against it and therefore it was the duty of those men who called themselves representatives of the citizens, to vote against the proposition. The best way to determine whether the people were for or against the motion was to take a referendum. He moved that the question be adjourned and the Municipal Commissioner be asked to take a referendum on the question.

The President ruled it out of order.

Mr. Patel said the only thing left to him was to oppose the motion. He asked his friends of the Nationalist Party to introduce no matters in the discussion, unless absolutely necessary, beyond the strict principle underlying the question. If the admirers of the Governor wanted to give him an address they could do so in their own name, but not in the name of the citizens of Bombay. They had also no right to spend a farthing of the people's money on the address and his friend Mr. Nariman might be tempted to go to the High Court to oppose it. It would be criminal breach of trust on their part to spend any money on the address. The last elections were fought on the question of the address and the polling had shown them the opinion of the people of Bombay. He was quite sure that the heart of the people of Bombay was quite sound, but there were their representatives voting for an address.

The President appealed to the members not to introduce questions about personalities; although there was a sharp difference of opinion amongst them on the question, he hoped the discussion would be carried on according to the best traditions of the Corporation.

A CRIMINAL ACT.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said so far as the citizens of Bombay were concerned 90 per cent. of them were against the address. But there were sycophants in the city who were going to vote an address in the name of the people. Meetings had been held all over the city and in every one of those they had voted against the proposition. He himself was present at some of those meetings and there the resolutions were moved by the rate-payers themselves. He was opposed to the giving of addresses to the incoming and outgoing Governors, but to give an address to the present Governor would be criminal on their part. Mahatma Gandhi who was a co-operator during his lifetime, who had rendered numerous services to the Government which had been recognised by them, had called the Western Governments satanic and that it had emasculated Indians morally, socially, politically and physically. The majority of citizens of Bombay were against the proposal, Mahatma Gandhi was also opposed to the giving of addresses to the officials. The only support for proposition had come so far from the Municipal Mahars! Although the supporters of the resolution were in a majority in the House the large majority of the citizens opposed it. He had deported Mr. Horniman and what reasons for it had he given to them? Then he had imprisoned Mahatma Gandhi, the Ali Brothers and the many Fatwa prisoners Even Mr. Sastri was not allowed to see Mahatma Gandhi. Was such a Governor worth giving an address to?

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas supported the proposition. He said the Governor had done his best for the workmen of Bombay by providing them with houses; he had also interfered in favour of the mill operatives in the great strike, when nearly a lakh of men had gone on strike. The chawls he had given to the labourers were many times better than the slums in which they were living. Mr. Patel had said that no Mahomedan worth the name should vote for the address, but they had forgotten that Sir George had fought for the cause of Khilafat as much as Chelmsford, Reading and others. He had achieved more than the Moslems had done by their mischievous agitation

SUKHIA ON WAR PATH.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said not a single Parsi who was grateful to Government could vote against the resolution and he did not think there were many outside the hall who would oppose the resolution. It was a "hoax" to say that ninety per cent. of the citizens were opposed to the address. Mr. Patel had said that the more they respected Europeans and bureaucrats the more kicks Indians got, and men who said that should be interned. (Noise and laughter.) Even Moslems were not against the address, as he had occasion to consult Moslem opinion when he had been out of Bombay.

Mr. H. S. Khatri: Shame, shame!

Dr. Sukhia: Who was Mr. Khatri?

The President drew Mr. Sukhia's attention to the fact that his time was up.

Dr. Sukhia asked that the President might exercise his discretion and give him more time. He then referred to the riots in the city and said it was because the Parsis and Christians had shown their grit they were saved.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said as a member of the Nationalist Party he wished to obey the orders of his chief, but he wanted to make his position clear. As Nationalists they could not identify themselves with the address. If they would look to the career of the Governor they would find that it was a most inglorious one. Let them look to the principle of individual liberty, and he had put into prison men who would have been leaders in any other country and would have been at the helm of affairs. People who deserved to be at the helm of affairs,—they were not his own words but of the trying Judge at Karachi,—had been put into jail because they were Fatwa prisoners. Let them look at the Governor's record in the Municipal sphere? He had suppressed three Municipalities in Gujarat, simply because they stood out for their rights. As regards his work in the Department of Education no doubt the Primary Compulsory Education Act had been passed, but then it was put on the shelf. The Municipal Corporation wanted to introduce compulsory education since the last many months, but the permission was not given for one reason or another. As regards his work for Medical Relief, there had been no explanation about the J. J. Hospital scandal, although the Corporation had passed a resolution demanding some sort of information from the Government. 200 men were turned out into the streets and refused admission into the Hospital, and yet no explanation was given to the House in spite of their repeated demands

ELECTIONEERING CAMPAIGN.

With regard to his anxiety for the liberty of the Press, he had sent nine successive editors of "Young India" and "The Hindu" of Sind to jail. Dr. Sukhia had spoken of the riots, but they knew that the city was given over to the hooligans by Government then. He had seen it with his own eyes. Then he referred to the deportation of Mr. Horniman and said that act had been dogging the footsteps of the Governor since he had been in the Presidency. Again when they wanted to move an adjournment of the Council when Lok. Tilak died, the Governor would not allow the motion because Lok. Tilak had not given any notice of his death! For over two months and five days the question of an address had been hanging fire, but he knew it was an electioneering campaign on the part of the mover and the seconder, and he would be glad that two seats in the Council had been captured by them. (Laughter.) He repeated that it was nothing else but an electioneering campaign on their part. Dr. Sukhia had asked who Mr. Khatri was! He must be an obscure man who did not know Mr. Khatri, who was the watch-dog of India. He had the greatest pleasure in opposing the motion.

Mr. V. A. Desai again moved the adjournment of the House.

The President ruled him out of order.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay asked why they should give an address to the Governor. If it was said that he was a good administrator then he had merely done his duty, and he was paid enough for it. It was his duty to do his work well, and he had done nothing beyond that. If the people of the Presidency had asked the Corporation to give the Governor an address, they might have given it, but that was not the case. Dr. Sukhia had spoken about Christians and Parsis, but they were glad all Parsis were not like Dr. Sukhia. (Laughter.) She was with Mahatma Gandhi during the riots when he was fasting, and she knew many Parsis had come to him and thanked him for saving their lives.

Dr. Sukhia: It is a wrong statement. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Gokhalay then referred to the deportation of Mr. Horniman whom the people loved, and yet the Governor was to be given an address for that act. If they were to give addresses to representatives of the British Government, in spite of Indians being treated in that way, then outsiders would think that the citizens had lost their senses. So long as Indians had no self-respect such resolutions would be passed by majorities. About the Development Department chawls, the speaker said they looked more like cages for birds. The women of Bombay specially felt his treatment of the Mahatma and they were opposed to any idea of giving him an address.

MR. TAIRSEE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then moved his amendment for giving the following address to the outgoing Governor:—

Sir,—Please take notice that at the next meeting of the Corporation I will move that the address as under be presented to the Governor of Bombay when he shortly retires from office:—

"May it please Your Excellency.

"We, the President and members of the Municipal Corporation, take this opportunity on the eve of your relinquishment of the Governorship of Bombay to bid you farewell and 'bon voyage' and to offer our heartiest good wishes for your Excellency's future health, wealth, happiness and prosperity in memory of your many distinguished deeds of a singularly brilliant administration.

"Of the many deeds which will for ever keep the memory of your Excellency's rule green in the minds of the people of Bombay not the least important—nay one of which if your Excellency's personal inclinations are considered and for which your Excellency will best like to be remembered—is the vast project of the development of Bombay. Your Excellency will, we feel convinced, laugh in contempt at those critics who cavil at this gorgeous undertaking on the score of expense.

"For what is expense, after all, in spite of the croakings of the Indian Merchants' Cham-

(Continued on page 8.)

THE ALI BROTHERS.

ARRIVING IN BOMBAY TOMORROW.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The Ali Brothers with Bi Amma will arrive in Bombay on Saturday (17th November) at 5 p.m., by the Punjab Mail. All Congressmen and Khilafat Workers and other friends and admirers of the Brothers are requested to be present at the Victoria Terminus Station by 4-45 p.m., so as to give a rousing reception to "the Big Brother" who is arriving in Bombay for the first time after his release.

To prevent the sort of confusion that occurred at the time of Maulana Mahomed Alis' arrival, the public are requested to observe the following directions:—

(1) On the arrival of the train, the President and Vice-Presidenet, and Secretaries, respectively of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the City Khilafat Committee will board the carriage and welcome the Maulana, after which he will be conducted to platform No. 6.

(2) The public will kindly range themselves on platform No. 6 and if necessary on platform No. 5 also. A reception will be held on No. 6 platform after which the Maulana will be conducted to his car and taken in a procession through the city.

The public are particularly requested to co-operate with the organisers of the reception by observivng orderliness and forbearance, and the undersigned beg to assure them that every endeavour will be made to let the public have darshan of the "Big Brother."

AHMED HAJI SIDIK KHATRI.
Hon. General Secretary.
City Khilafat Committee.
L. R. TAIRSEE.
OSMAN SOBANI.
Hon. Secretaries, B. P. C.C.

The Hon. Secretary, City Khilafat Committee, writes:—

The procession will begin from Bori Bunder and will end at the office of the Central Khilafat Committee. The following will be the route:—Hornby Road, Abdur Rahman Street, Juma Masjit, corner of Bhuleshwar, Pydowni, Bhindi Bazar, Sandhurst Road East.

SUNDAY'S PROGRAMME.

Maulana Shaukat Ali together with his mother and brother will visit the Khilafat Press at Jacob Circle (opp. Simplex Mills) at 12 a.m. (S. T.) On the same day after Maghrib prayers at 6 o'clock (p. m.) the Maulana together with his mother and brother will be taken in procession to another public meeting at Chhota Kabristan. The procession will pass through the following route:—Sandhurst Road East, Parel Road, Corner of J. J. Hospital, Granet Road, Corner of Two Tanks, Duncan Road, Khara Parsi, Ripon Road (Madanpura), Front of the office of the Madanpura Khilafat Committee Kamati Pura.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

All the Volunteer Corps in the City of Bombay, are requested to be present at the Victoria Terminus Station at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Saturday).

"HOW HE SHOULD BE RECEIVED".

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S MESSAGE TO BOMBAY

Maulana Shaukat Ali wires from Delhi under date November 15th:—Hope to be in Bombay on Saturday afternoon and am looking forward to meet old friends and coworkers. Even on slightest provocation friends offer flower garlands or *Turras* costing sometimes substantial sums. I remember well that our great chief has once warned friends not to waste money on these, but it was disregarded. When there is serious work for us all, I humbly request that these garlands and *Turras* be dispensed with and their cost if can be woven into garlands *Tiarras* or *Turras* to be offered instead. In my case I know of numerous friends would like giving garlands. May I mention that it would do my heart good to see these strings with little *Khaddar* purses attached to them. Gold, silver, nickel and even copper would be welcome. Needless to say I would not say 'no' to a cheque or a crisp note. The heavier the purse the more acceptable will it be. These welcome offerings will be divided equally between Tilak Swaraj and Khilafat funds. I am shameless enough on this count that no friends will face me without such a garland. I hope Bombay Muslims will respond nobly to the Jaziratul-Arab Day. Nothing will be more cheering to a thoroughly tired wanderer.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHOWPATTY SANDS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on the Chowpatty sands of Sunday the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m. when Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali will speak. The meeting is to be held at such an early hour as the Maulanas will have other pressing engagements the same evening. The public are requested to muster strong punctually at the meeting.

EMPIRE AND WIRELESS.

DISCUSSION IN CONFERENCE.

MR. BRUCE AGAINST BRITISH CONTROL.

LONDON, Nov 14.

Speeches on Cable and Wireless Communications at the Economic Conference on November 9th show Mr. Bruce did not share the view of Canada and South Africa that the question of wireless and operation of stations to be established in Britain was a question for the British Government. He maintained it was the great Imperial question of cheap and effective communication vital to the Empire. Rapidity of communication was perhaps the most serious consideration. Failing that many things they were attempting to do at the Conference in the matter of trade were inevitably unrealisable. If greatly increased service of news could be provided, much could be done in the direction of getting greater unity of thought in the Empire. Furthermore efficient and cheap wireless would promote migration enabling migrants to maintain contact with old associations. Cables were a serious drawback from the defence point of view owing to the fact they could be cut. The problem of closer Imperial consultations on foreign policy was only soluble by improved communications and opportunity. It would be unnecessary to duplicate Imperial cable. Where offered such if wireless communication could be satisfactorily established without delay. Other nations were sending far more news abroad than Britain, hence the problem did not brook delay. Another serious factor was increasing the difficulty of the Empire obtaining the position it ought to hold as wave length were already reserved. More would be reserved with the constant erection of new stations. The present position was most alarming. There was only one possible sound and sane way of meeting it.

Since the British Government had decided to build a station, then Australia was entitled to say licenses should be issued for the erection of other stations in Britain and these should be operated under pooling arrangement. It was imperative the whole case should be stated and fullest publicity given to it. If it was impossible thus to ascertain the facts, an impartial authority must be appointed to investigate the whole situation. When it issued its finding no Government or outside people would be able to resist the pressure of the people of Britain or the Dominions to prevent future wireless being held up because of the quarrel which apparently was at present extraordinarily intense.

EMPIRE CONTROL.

Mr. Massey said it was impossible for New Zealand to do anything of much value pending definite action of Britain. He asked when the British Post Office was going to make up its mind and said he unhesitatingly favoured Empire against private control. He was of the opinion wireless would eventually be cheaper and more efficient than cable and urged the authorities in Britain to hustle themselves.

Sir William Mcintosh said South Africa having entered into a contract did not consider she had any status to interfere with anything Britain might wish to do. He was not prepared to assume, as he had been asked to do, that the British Government station would not be efficient and would not operate soon because he accepted the assurance of the Postmaster-General to the contrary effect.

Sir Patrick Mogeath emphasised the danger of creating private monopoly in wireless, citing Newfoundland as a "horrible example."

MR. INNES SUPPORTS MR. BRUCE.

Mr. Innes on behalf of India, while absolutely agreeing with Britain's wireless policy said it was entirely a matter for the British Government and hoped when India's high power station was erected it would not be held up by lack of adequate reciprocating arrangement in Britain. He associated himself on general Empire grounds with Mr. Bruce.

MARCONI'S PROPAGANDA.

Regarding the vital importance of solving the difficulties of Britain, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans declared the British station would be operating at the end of 1924. He dwelt on the difficulties of reaching an agreement with Marconis. Either they had to yield to the pressure of Marconis which was tantamount to granting them a monopoly or resist it. Marconis had not yet refused his offer to erect the Government station and communicate with South Africa and Canada and permit them to erect two stations for communication with elsewhere in the Empire. But he said "they have been putting pressure by propaganda upon all of you".

At this point Mr. Bruce interrupted declaring Marconis had never tried to influence him.

Sir Evans:—"The real point is, are we prepared to give Marconis a virtual monopoly?"

Mr. Massey:—"That can only be answered in the negative".

Sir Laming Worthington.—Evans continued by saying he was confident Marconis would recognise the fairness of Government's offer and that a monopoly was out of the question. Otherwise the British Government must consider the erection of further stations. He preferred to see Government and the private firm cooperating.

The resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. Bruce.

"EMPIRE A GREAT FACT"

FAREWELL TO DOMINION DELEGATES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Mr. Baldwin presiding at a farewell dinner to the Dominion delegates held in the House of Lords under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Association said no one could daily have conversed with the Dominion delegates without realising the Empire was a great fact. He opined the Conference had marked an important step in the evolution of relations as they affected the world outside the Empire.

Mr. Bruce responding said it was useless for any one portion of the Empire to refuse to follow Britain to war, but as the foreign policy and war were so closely associated it was necessary for Australia to have a voice therein. Australia recognised her own safety lay within the Empire.—Reuter.

THE ONLY REMAINING CHANCE.

GEN. SMUTS ON REPARATION QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Gen. Smuts writing to the "Times" urges that the reparation enquiry is now apparently dead and a wider conference acceptable to both British and the United States should be reverted to. He says a Conference of wide scope and real authority seems the only remaining chance of staving off disaster. It is no longer a question of reparations but whether Germany shall live or become a gaping wound in the body of the Western civilisation. Our duty clearly is to go forward even if France does not march with us. Probably if the work of the Conference is done in the right spirit with due regard to the interests of the Allies the French opinion will eventually fall into line. The only hope of saving Europe lay in joint action of two great English speaking powers, British and the United States. "We cannot wash our hands of the situation. If we did our sin before the history would become as great as German's" says General Smuts and concludes by pressing most strongly for the speedy calling of a Conference.—Reuter.

HERR KRUPP RELEASED.

UNDERTAKING TO DELIVER REPARATION COAL.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Berlin.—A message from Essen states Herr Krupp and co-Directors have been provisionally released, presumably in consequence of an agreement for the resumption of Reparation deliveries from the Krupp mines. It is generally assumed this means a definite pardon. Herr Mueller has also been released.

SEPARATIST COUP.

LAMBURG AND SEIG DISTS. OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Paris.—It is reported from Dusseldorf that the Separatists have occupied Lamburg District, also Seig District in the South British zone.—Reuter

GOVT'S. AGRICULTURAL POLICY.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Sir Robert Sander outlining the terms of the Government's agricultural policy at Cirencester stated the market gardens and land under fruit and hops were included in the scheme. The Government had looked to it that labourers whose minimum wage was over thirty shillings would benefit by a subsidy and steps would be taken in the matter. Also a provision would be made to prevent the raising of rents on account of the subsidy. The Government has decided to pay a subsidy on acreage instead of the amount of production which was alternatively suggested so as to keep the poor land under plough. He also believed a minimum of Government Control would thereby be entailed. The Customs duty would be put on maltin barley if the Government was returned.—Reuter.

SUBSIDY TO AGRICULTURE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

It is understood that the Cabinet has approved a proposal to assist agriculture by a subsidy of one pound sterling per acre on all arable land on the condition that a minimum of thirty shillings weekly will be paid to labourers by the applicant. The subsidy is estimated on the present acreage, the maximum cost of subsidy being eleven million yearly.—Reuter.

FREEDOM OF JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.

PROPHET'S LAST INJUNCTION.

CLARION CALL TO MUSLIMS.

Maulana Mahomed Kifaitula, President, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-iHind, Delhi wires as follow:—

The freedom of the Jazirat-ul-Arab is so very important and purely an Islamic question that for its attainment every Mohamedan should be ready to make the greatest sacrifices and suffer hardships, because it is the last great advice of the Prophet; and the realisation of it is equally binding on every Mussalman. Unless the advice is fulfilled Indian Mohamedans cannot be at their ease. To achieve it the struggle begins from this Friday and for a full week, Jazirat-ul-Arab Day should be observed. Therefore, I appeal to all Indian Mahomedans to fulfil the programme.

Maulana Abdul Mohasin Mohamed Sajjad wires from Delhi as follows:—Undoubtedly we Indian Mohamedans are unfortunately involved in great difficulties. We should stand on our own legs and face all difficulties. Without our own strength we can neither live nor protect our religion, nor liberate our country. I request all Mohamedans of Behar to partake in the Jazirat-ul-Arab week and not to rest content till the complete freedom of the Jazirat-ul-Arab is assured.

ZIRAT-UL-ARAB DAY.

INDIA'S SACRED DUTY.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha writes:—Muslim India has decided to observe the 16th of November as the Jazirat-ul-Arab Day. My dear countrymen, let us all join them in their prayers, efforts for the freedom of their Holy Land. For, let us realize, that the Indians are also guilty in the sight of God for the subjection of Mesopotamia, of Palestine, etc., but worse than all for the non-Muslim control of the Holy Places of Islam. For, let us not forget, that they were our soldiers—Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs—who principally fought in all these countries, and deprived the respective people of their dear divine Freedom. Dear countrymen, pray realize the gravity of this guilt. Try to expatiate it by working for the Freedom of those who have lost it through our participation in the last war. My Hindu countrymen, here is a psychological moment to sink all differences, to dispel all doubts re hostility and to unite our Muslim brethren for the freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab: the sacred places of Islam. My dear countrymen, remember Mahatmaji's great Ideal and noble efforts for Hindu-Muslim Unitey. Observe the Jazirat-ul-Arab Day as India's sacred duty to-day.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MUSLIMS.

"Under the auspices of the Pydhoni Khilafat Committee a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) after Jooma prayer at Minara Masjid to pray unitedly for the freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab from non-Muslim influence.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB DAY.

Under the auspices of the Nagpada and Mandanpura Khilafat Committee, will be a publicmeeting will be held at Chhota Kabristan (Grant Road) to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (B. T.) when Maulana Nazir Ahmad Saheb Khojandi, Seth Ahmad Haji Siddiq Khatri Molvi Shafiqur Rahman, Mr. Bharucha, and others will adress the meeting.

TEE OUTGOING GOVERNOR.

(Continued from page 7.)

ber and others in comparison to the magnificent space sought to be wrenched from the grasp of Old Neptune by dint of pick and shovel for the habitation of the military, the official and the plutocratic section of Bombay's teeming and overflowing population, right on the shores of the Indian Ocean? Some whose bump of suspicion which they call foresight, consider that it is a military scheme but they know not what they speak. To them we can assure that it is an instance of your Excellency's lavish liberalism that you have not hesitated at expense—nay any expense. Though the estimates have mounted by crores at every stage and though even now nobody knows how many crores the bill will eventually amount to, we are certain that your Excellency is not likely to be frightened by that nightmare of the economists that the outlay be reproductive in the ordinary arithmetical sense, and those know not—and forgive them for they know not—that ordinary arithmetic was not intended for such specially favoured son of His Heavenly Majesty as your Excellency

"Apart from the general grandeur of the Development Project as a whole, there are special features of it which must remain a perenial testimonial to your Excelleney's noble end boundless zeal for social Reform. The 50,000 tenements for the working (?) classes of Bombay ever remind the proletariat of Bombay of their place in the scheme of things.

"Great as a financier, your Excellency, we venture to think is greater as an architect in conceiving and building these lightless lifeless rooms, where the only window which needs to be open to coax into the cheerless abode God's light and air is firmly closed down by cemented shutters, and where the bath room which in sheer modesty should have been furnished with some arrangement of privacy is left entirely open to emphasise the natural equality of men and women and your Excellency must for ever earn the matchless gratitude of the human mites that are to be caged, cabined and confined in these barracks by relieving them compulsorily of any sense of prudishness or modesty that these people might be misguided enough to entertain. They will for ever bless your Excellency for teaching them a most salutary lesson in the most effective manner that life is a prison here below by making their worldly abodes as closely akin to prisons as possible.

"Further the boundless generosity which prompted your Excellency's decision to reduce the rent of these holy of the holies from Rs. 16 to Rs. 10 per month cannot but be appreciated by a population whose average income is about Rs. 50 per month for a family of five persons, the most important and earning member of which cannot get a diet equal to the criminal housed in His Majesty's Indian jails.

"This is an achievement which must for ever redound to your credit.

"But the greatest achievements of your Excellency's satrapy are to be found in the domain of every-day administration. We have not a word to say—for we are struck dumb with sheer amazement—at your Excellency's choice of the first Ministers and Councillors Let them be judged by their acts.

"But a greater and nobler achievement, we are persuaded to believe, was your Excellency's valiant attack on the boundless liberty of the Bombay Nationalistic (?) Press. It needed moral courage of a high order to arrest and deport Mr. B. G. Horniman of the "Bombay Chronicle", the arch advocate of the petty contemptible claims of Indian Nationalism. (?).

"But the greatest of your Excellency's many achievements for which you will be blessed with ever-lasting fame, we are certain, is the arrest and condemnation of M. K. Gandhi. We shall not adorn his name with the customary prefix or honourifice of 'Mister' or Mahatma since your Excellency's Judges have labelled him a convict.

"Your Excellency has such noble deeds to your credit and our prayer is that your Excellency will be long spared to enjoy the same. As in duty bound we pray for your Excellency's health, wealth, peace and prosperity. Farewell. May your Excellency fare well for a long, long time."

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi seconding said they as representatives of the citizens of Bombay should take a very serious view of the public feeling in the matter, as the city of Bombay was opposed to the address. He appealed to Mr. Dabholker, even to Dr. Sukhia although it was hopeless, to withdraw the motion.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said Mr. Gandhi wanted to go to jail and when he had offended against the laws of the State he had to be put into jail, however great a patriot and a great son of India he might be. Mr. Gandhi not only wanted to go into jail himself, but he also wanted his wife and son to go into jail, and where was the offence of the Governor if he had put him into prison? Law was no respector of persons, and the followers of Mr. Gandhi had not been able to amend it. Mr. Jamnadas had said the city was left over to the hooligans, but to what party did they belong. Mr. Gandhi himself had said such a Swaraj stank in his nostrils.

NO ADDRESS IN CORPORATION'S NAME.

Dr. M. B. Velker said the admirers of the Governor were at liberty to give him an address in their own names, but they should not give one in the name of the Corporation. The Corporation was not a private body; it represented the interests of the public. The present political conditions branded Indians as slaves, and so long as nothing was done to remove those conditions they should not vote an address.

Miss Bachubai Lotwalla did not think that the Governor deserved an address.

Mr. Pheroze Sethna supported the motion.

At this stage closure was moved by Mr. Winterbotham, although Mr. Nariman wanted to speak. But the President said he had already allowed many members from the Nationalist Party to have their say and he could not prolong the debate unnecessarily.

The closure motion was then put to vote and declared carried.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

A poll was demanded and the result was that 54 voted for and 42 against.

Mr. Tairsee's amendment about the address was then put to vote and lost by a large majority. The original motion was voted up and was carried by 51 votes for and 42 against. A poll was demanded and 45 voted for and 39 against. The proposition was then declared carried.

NOES.

The following voted against the motion:—

Mr. A. K. Bowla, Mr. H. S. Khatri, Mrs. Gokhalay, Miss Lotwalla, Mr. B. T. Desai, Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, Mr. B. N. Meisheri, Mr. B. Haridas, Dr. D. D. Sathave, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. H. P. Thackersey, Mr. I. S. Haji, Mr. J. A. Lelji, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. J. B. Petit, Dr. J. V. Vorah, Mr. J. G. Nensey, Mr. Kanji Master, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, Mr. M. M. Desai, Dr. M. B. Velker, Mr. P. Sahasrabudhe, Mr. Punjabhoy Thackersey, Mr. R. K. Vaidya, Mr. R. M. Bhat, Dr. R. H. Bhadkamker, Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi, Mr. R. K. Pirbhoy, Mr. Shivdas Champsey, Mr. S. D. Navalker, Mr. Umar Sobani, Mr. V. A. Desai, Mr. Vaiji Lakhamsey and Mr. V. J. Patel.

AYES.

The following voted for the motion:—

Mr. A. R. Dimtimker, Mr. A. K. Pai, M. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy, Mr. H. J. Davis, Dr. D. A. De Monte, Dr. C. Fernandes, Major C. Fernandes, Mr. J. T. Fry, Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, Mr. G. A. Somji, Dr. A. F. Henriques, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Mr. H. M. Chowna, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Dr. J. C. Cursetji, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Karmally Ibrahim, Mr. K. D. Khote, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. P. A. Kelly, Mr. K. S. Dhondy, Mr. M. A. Allabax, Mr. Mahomed Hajibhoy, Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. M. A. Dabholker, Mr. M. A. M. Khan, Mr. M. I. Curtay, Dr. M. C. Jayle, Dr. N. H. Sukhia, Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Dr. N. A. F. Moos, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Mr. R. S. Asavale, Dr. R. M. Mistry, Mr. R. S. Nieckaljay, Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, Mr. E. G. Turner, Mr. V. A. Dabholker and Mr. G. L. Winterbotham.

CORPORATION BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1924-25.

A preliminary note issued by the Bombay Corporation, in a concise form, in regard to its budget estimate, for the year 1924-25, shows an opening balance of Rs. 16,83,000. This together with Rs. 3,09,000 for the transfer from the net Premier Fund gives a total opening balance of Rs. 19,83,000. The income for the next year is estimated at Rs. 3,12,08,000, while the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 3,19,73,000, leaving a deficit of Rs. 7,65,000. To this is to be added a further charge of Rs. 2,96,000 on account of plant and machinery, thus raising the deficit to Rs. 10,61,000. The closing unhypothecated balance is estimated at Rs. 9,22,000. So far taxation is concerned, the only noticeable change is an addition of ½ per cent. to the water rate, which is expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 3,91,000 under that head. The total estimate of waterworks income is Rs. 60,80,000 and the expenditure Rs. 60,74,000.

BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION.

(Continued from previous page.)

and Lord Birkenhead broke down and neither he nor Mr. Austen Chamberlain his close associate is about to join Government as anticipated. This is largely due to the existence of a strong feeling betwten Lord Birkenhead and several Ministers. It is stated that the latter have even threatened to resign if the ex-Lord Chancellor is given an office. Sir Robert Horne is not likely to relinquish business relationships. Sir Allan Smith, Chairman of industrial group in the Commons will not recontest South Croydon as a consequence of his disagreeing with the protection policy and Goernment's scheme for handling unemployment. The local Conservative Association has declared that it will grant him freedom in this matter. The attitude of the Lancashire Conservatives is still undeclared but half a dozen have definitely announced that they are convinced free-traders, Miners have decided to run fifty-three candidates in the same way as in the last election when forty were successful. Mr. Frank Hodges their General Secretary expects that they will sweep the board in the mining areas.—Reuter.

IN FAVOUR OF PROTECTION.

"MORNING POST" ATTACKS MR. INNES

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The "Morning Post" in a leader upholding the policy of protection refers to the recent orders by the Government of India and the G.I.P. Railway for 2,900 railway tyres to an Austrian firm. It attacks Mr. Innes' speeches at the Conference and says they sounded exactly like those of the English man who has accepted service with a foreign country and is determined to do nothing which might make his new employers think he is favouring the country of his birth.—Reuter.

MAURITIUS AND PREFERENCE TO EMPIRE GOODS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

A telegram has been published from the Governor of Mauritius to the Duke of Devonshire stating the Council has agreed to give a substantial preferance to all Empire imports not affecting the essential foodstuffs on a reciprocal basis.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO GREEK REVOLT.

2 GENERALS AND 2 MAJORS CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Athens.—The Court of Eleusis has condemned to death Generals Leonardopoulos and Gargalides, Majors Avrambos and Nicolareas, also sentenced many officers of high rank to life or long terms of imprisonment in connection with the recent revolt.—Reuter.

CHALLENGE TO ALL INDIA.

CONGRESS TO STAND BY AKALIS.

LEADERS IN CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 15.

The following statement has been issued by the President, All-India Congress Committee:—In pursuance of the invitation issued to Congress leaders in different provinces for an informal conference to discuss the Akali situation, the following ladies and Gentlemen assembled in Amritsar on 14th November 1923:—1. Dr. Mahmud 2. Sit. George Joseph 3 Lala Lajpat Rai 4 Maulana Shaukat Ali 5 Maulana Mahomed Ali 6 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad 7 Pandit Motilal Nehru 8 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru 9 Dr. Kitchlew, 10 Dr. Satya Pal 11 Pandit Santanam 12 Dr. Ansari 13 Mrs. Sarojini Naidu 14 Sjt. Prakasam 15 Acharya Gidvani 16 Kumari Lajjavati 17 Sjt. Venkatappayya.

After a prolonged discussion with the local leaders of all communities including the members of the Sikh Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee and the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, the following resolutions were adopted:—

(1) This conference declares that the attack made by Government on the Sikh Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee and Akali Dal is a direct challenge to the right of free association of all Indians for non-violent activities and being convinced that the blow is aimed at all movements for freedom, resolves to stand by the Sikh and calls upon Hindus, Mussalmans, Christians, Parsees and all people of India to render all possible assistance to the Sikhs in the present struggle.

This conference is further of opinion (1) that an Akali *Sahitya* (assistance) Committee consisting of following members with power to coopt be appointed to do effective propaganda all over the country regarding the Akali situation and to render necessary assistance including financial aid to Akalis:—Mrs. Naidu, Messrs. C. Rajagopalacharya, T. Prakasam, Deshpande, R. Krishnaswami Iyer, Kelkar, Vallabhai Patel, Jairamdas, Jawaharlal Nehru, Motilal Nehru, Kitchlew Bajaj, Anney, Rajendra Parsad, C. R. Das, T. R. Phookan, Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali and Santanam (2) that two members of this Committee shall reside in Amritsar to render all possible help to Akalis and to organise a publicity and intelligence bureau on behalf of the Congress to keep the Working Committee and the country in touch with the developments.

(2) Resolved that the foregoing resolution be recommended to the Working Committee for consideration and acceptance.

C. D. COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The members of the Civil Disobedience Committee who were also in the leaders' conference subsequently held a meeting of their own Committee and made the following recommendations to the Working Committee:—

(1) That representatives of the Congress should be kept in Amritsar to render every possible assistance to the Akali situation in the terms of the resolutions passed at the informal leaders conference this afternoon. Also that the Congress should organise effective publicity of the Akali cause. In case the representatives of the Congress are arrested or otherwise prevented by Government action from carrying on their duties in Amritsar, steps should be taken to replace them immediately by other representatives.

(2) In view of the fact that it is desirable for the Congress men to associate themselves with the Akali cause and offer them every help and as the Committee is informed that it is possible for non-Sikhs to become associates of the Akali Dal, which has been declared as an unlawful association by Government, this Committee recommends that Congressmen should become such associate members of the Akali Dal and should continue to do so in spite of any action, which Government may take against them.

As some of the members of the Working Committee, owing to ill health and other unavoidable reasons were unable to meet on 13th instant at Amritsar, an emergent meeting is fixed to be held at Ahmedabad on 25th November to consider the above resolutions.

Maulanas Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali and some other Congress leaders left last night.

LEADERS CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 15.

The Conference of Congress leaders arranged to be held in Delhi on 13th instant to discuss the Hindu Muslim relations and certain matters for the consideration of the Cocanada Congress has been postponed to a date to be announced later.

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

ACCUSED'S DRAMATIC APPEARANCE.

FOUR ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(By our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 13.

The Akali Leaders trial in which Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh, President and 56 other office-bearers and members of the Shirmoni Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee have been sent up under sections 124A coupled with 120B and 121A Indian Penal Code and Section 17 (1 and 2) Criminal Law Amendment Act came again before Mr. Anderson, Special Magistrate, to-day in the District Board Hall but not inside the district jail as before. Counsel for the Crown were the same as before but there were ceratin additions among cousel for certain individual accused. Doctor Kitchlew appeared as before with a watching brief while on the Press table sat Mr. Prakasam of "Swarajya" and Professor Gidwani and among the visitors Raizaida Hansraj of Jullundur and Swami Vishwanand of Guru-ka-bagh fame.

The case, however, did not advance much. Bhagat Jaswant Singh, a well-known Akali leader whose arrest had not been effected so far, made a dramatic appearance in Court and took his seat among the accused. Risaldar Rahjod Singh and two other accused had been brought in by the police since the last hearing leaving only three to be still arrested. Out of these four, two had not yet made up their mind to be defended by counsel, thus making, with the six non-co-operators already in the dock, eight in number of those who are undefended. There was some preliminary discussion over the question whether the accused should or should not be supplied by the Court gratis certified copies of the Court's proceedings from the day to day. The Court promised to pass orders after consulting the standing orders on the subject. Mr. Bevan Petman counsel for the Crown, then withdrew the prosecution against four accused, two of whom were present in the dock and the remaining two not yet arrested. The former were discharged and the warrants against the latter were cancelled by the Court. The Crown counsel, to save further adjournment and the inconvenience of having to begin the prosecution evidence again when fresh accused turned up, offered to withdraw the case against the two accused not yet arrested in case a third one surrendered himself. Mr. Narain Singh, Barrister, himself one of the accused protested against the procedure being adopted in this matter by the prosecution. The Court noted down the protest. The prosecution then applied for proceedings against the three accused not yet before the Court being taken under section 512 C. P. C. as alleged absconders. A police Sub-Inspector and a constable were put in. They deposed to having searched for the accused who were not forthcoming. A third witness was found absent and the case was adjourned to the next day for his evidence. The Court passed orders for the payment of money seized from the search of the houses of certain accused to their relatives or agents as directed by the accused.

WHY FOUR WERE RELEASED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 13.

Seating arrangement for counsel and press representatives were on an improved scale. Relatives and others seeking admission had been provided with passes. There were about 26 press representatives. Messrs C. Bevan-Petman, C. I. E., Rai Bahadur Jawala Parshad and Khan Ahmed Khan C. I. D. Superintendent, represented the Crown while the accused were represented by Raizada Bhagatram of Jullundur, Lala Raghunath K. Sahai, Lahore, Messrs Sant Singh Narainsingh and Sher Charanjitisngh. At about 10-30 a.m. when the Court had hardly started work Bhagat Jaisantsingh, one of the accused put in appearance and he was seated among the accused.

When the proceedings commenced Mr. Petman said that he would withdraw the case against (1) Harban Singh of Seishtan whose place was too far and who could not be searched; (2) Bhai Mansingh, Clerk, S.G.P.C. who could not be had, (3) Bhai Giansingh Assistant Secretary, who had been in S.G.P.C's office only for 25 days, and (4) Bhai Katarsingh. The Court accordingly cancelled the warrants against the first two and discharged the others.

Similarly warrants against Bhanamsingh who could not be had was cancelled. So there remained only 52 accused out of whom there were some still not present.

A sub-Inspector, the first prosecution witness, stated that he had not been able to find accused Narayansingh. There was no hope of getting him as he was deliberately keeping away. Cross-examined by Raizada Bhagatram witness said that he knew Narinjansingh all right but could not give any description of his appearance. The second witness, a C. I. D. constable, said that he had to search for Dharamsingh Mangalsingh and Narainjansingh and though he had looked for them in the Golden Temple and the city yet he had failed to find them. Mr. Petman said, he knew that some of the accused were in the city and if the defence only produced Narainjan singh, he would give up Dhiramsingh and Mangalsingh.

ACCUSEDS' PROTEST.

Sirdar Narain Singh, Barrister, one of the accused took objection to the remarks insinuating at the accused that it was in their hands to produce these men. He brought this fact to the notice of the Court.

WEDNESDAY'S HEARING

ILLEGALITY OF SANCTION.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 14.

The Akali leaders' trial was resumed this morning at 10/30 a.m. in the District Board Hall in the Court of Mr. P. J. Anderson, Special Magistrate, Mr. Petman and R. B. Jwalaparshad represnted the Crown, while the accused were defended by Messrs. Bhagat Ram, Raghunath Sahai, Santsingh and others.

Sub-Inspector Sewasingh, the third witness, deposed to having looked for accused Dharmsingh, an absconder, and said that there was no hope of his coming up for trial as he was deliberately keeping out of the way.

The fourth witness, Rampursingh, Head Constable, deposed to the search of Naranjansingh in Amritsar. At the request of Mr. Petman the Court passed orders against Dharmsingh and Naranjansingh under section 512 C. P. C.

MISTAKES IN COMPLAINT.

Mr. V. W. Smith, O. B. E., Superintendent C. I. D. (political) and the complainant in the case pointed out certain mistakes in the complaint to which S. Mehtabsingh, the accused, objected that he ought to take an oath, otherwise the complaint could not be altered. The Court agreed and the complainant was duly sworn in. Examined by Mr. Petman, the witness said that he had filed the complaint under orders of Government and he had also filed Government's sanction under sections 196 and 196A., Criminal Procedure Code

At this stage Raizada Bhagatram objected to the admissibility of the document and said that it was not legal. He said that neither the Court had jurisdiction to try the case under sections 121A and 124A I. P. C. on this sanction, nor Mr. Dunnett any jurisdiction to issue processes.

ILLEGALITY OF SANCTION.

Lala Raghunath Sahai read out sections 196 and 196A Cr. P. C. and said that sanction should be granted by the Governor-General in Council or the local Government or anybody authorised by the Governor-General in Council. He further said that in the present case the Magistrate was debarred from taking cognizance of offences for which sanction was required. No sanction as provided by the section had been obtained. The counsel read out the sanction and said that was given by the Governor. He elaborated the Government of India Act which came into force after 1919 and said that in that Local Government had been defined as Governor with his Executive Councillors and Ministers. The Governor himself was not the local Government. He read out section 134 of the Government of India Act. This being the case the counsel said that as the Court had no jurisdiction to try, in view of the sanction which was illegal, the accused could not be detained in custody for a single second.

Raizada Bhagatram said that the Governor had completely ignored the Executive Council.

Mr. Raghunath Sahai contended that for trying the whole lot of 49 accused the sanction of Government was required. He said that the accused could not be detained and if the prosecution counsel obtained another sanction accused could be hauled up again.

Sardar Bahadur Mehtabsingh stated that he could not understand how the complaint had been put on 13th October. They had been arrested the same day as the S. G. P. C. was declared an unlawful association. He said that he was arrested on the night of the 13th when he was to celebrate the marriage of his nephew and all his friends had been invited. He was arrested while the marriage ceremony had not commenced. He said that he could not understand why such a procedure was adopted.

Mr. Petman submitted that there were some misapprehensions with regard to section 17 (1 and 2) Criminal Law Amendment Act. He wanted the case to be adjourned as he would obtain fresh sanction which would save their trouble of repeating evidence. At about 2 the Court rose for lunch without granting adjournment.

HISTORY OF S. G. P. C.

After lunch at 2/30 p.m. when hearing was resumed after the Court had ordered that it would hear evidence as regards sections 17 (1 and 2) Criminal Law Amendment Act, Mr. Smith, complainant, put in the witness box stated the position of each accused in the S. G. P. C. or any other connection they had with that body. He said the birth of the S. G. P. C. could be traced to 1920, when after Mr. Gandhi's visit to Amritsar, the Golden Temple management by a Government nominee brought dissatisfaction among the Sikhs. He described the history and objects of the movement as contained in the original complaint and said that the organisation of the S. G. P. C. represented the civil side of the movement, while the Akali Dal represented the military side. Witness then referred to some specific complaints about taking possession by Akali Jathas of Gurdwaras of Teja Hothian and Manak in Gurdaspur and Lahore districts.

Sardar Santsingh put in an application on behalf of the four accused, Professors Tejasing, Narinjansingh, Parkishensingh of Khalsa College and Master Mehtab Singh for releasing them on bail as he said that the offence now left out under section 17 (1 and 2) only was not serious.

Mr. Raghunath Sahai asked for bail of seven other accused. The Court rejected both the applications and rose for the day at about 4/45 p.m.

IN AID OF THE AKALIS.

KHALSA STUDENT' GEDERORITY.

(By our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 13.

Sixty-four lambardars of adjoining villages, four working six hours at a time, are now helping the Muktasar police to discover the names and addresses of prominent Akalis and persons supplying provisions to them. These auxiliaries are lodged near the police station. The hunt for those kindly folk who feed the Akalis is getting daily more brisk, lathi-beating being one of the weapons in the police armoury.

It is significant of the sympathy of the younger generation with the S. G. P. C. that the Khalsa College students have contributed their entire amusement fund for their Leaders' defence in this conspiracy trial. The S. G. P. C. state on reliable information that 40 squares of land in Amritsar district are going to be distributed among witnesses who helped the police prosecutions in the Guru-ka-bagh and other Akali trials. Also that 42 squares have been reserved for similar assistance in this case.

Bhai Kirpalsingh who wrote to the Dy. Commissioner several days ago was arrested last night. Not many of the leaders invited have arrived. To-day's Working Committee meeting had to be postponed for want of a quorum. The principal arrivals are Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal, Konda Venkatapaya the Ali Brothers, Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Joseph, Mrs. Naidu and Dr. Syed Mahmud. The day was spent mostly in informal consultations from which I learn it appears there is general agreement about helping in the Akali publicity work and rendering all possible moral and material help. A remarkably striking Akali Dal procession was witnessed by the leaders this afternoon when about a thousand Akalis marched with military band and black uniform with banners through the Bazar. To-night a meeting is in progress at Jallianwala Bagh.

AKALI PROCESSION.

CONGRESS LEADERS PARTICIPATE

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 14.

The procession of a large number of Akalis reported yesterday was repeated this morning and the Congress leaders, Messrs. Venkatappayya, Prakasam and others also participated. The Working Committee of the Congress did not meet to-day, despite the fact that the quorum has been completed but prominent Congress leaders continued the informal deliberations which were initiated yesterday.

It is understood that a resolution of sympathy with the Akalis was passed.

LADY TATA'S CAR DASHES AGAINST TRAM.

OCCUPANTS UNHURT'

On Thursday at 10-30 a.m. a motor car No. 8766 with Lady R. D. Tata and Mr. N. H. Tata as its occupants and driven by the driver Savalia Tatia was going along Dhobi Talao when near the Parsi Fire Temple it was slowed down as there were some cars ahead. While the car was running slowly a Tram Car No. 680 and driven by a candidate driver No. 680 came from behind and dashed along the motor car occupied by Lady Tata. The motor car was slightly damaged and the occupants escaped unhurt save a violent jostling caused by the severe impact.

ALLEGED SACRILEGE OF TEMPLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

GAYA, Nov. 14.

The Brahmans of Gaya assembled in a meeting of the District Brahman Sabha, presided over by Pandit Srikrishna Missirji on Monday, the 12th inst. to protest against the conduct of Gayawal priests at Vishnupad, on the occasion of His Excellency's visit, on the 14th idem, resolved that since the revered Gayawal priests had obviously violated all the tenets of sanctity of their sacred shrines, by conducting His Excellency with shoes on to places within the precincts of the Vishnupad Temple, where Hindoos, as a rule, dare not tread with shoes on, this Sabha wishes to place on record its emphatic protest against such a conduct of the Gayawal priests, in whose trust the sanctity of these shrines so long remained entrusted.

The Hindu Sabha Secretary, Pandit Bajrangdutt Sharma, narrated how the Hindu Sabha had so far managed the affair and kept the situation in hand.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

The North Western Railway Regiment Auxiliary Force are holding their annual training in Karachi. The camp extends over a month, during which batches of men from the various parts will undergo training for seven days. Training is on a varied scale comprising squad drill, platoon drill, advance guards, lectures, Lewis gun instruction and musketry. Sports meetings are arranged for intervals.

THE SECOND KARNATAK CONFERENCE.

AN APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

Mr. Gangadharao Deshpande, President, Provincial Congress Committee writes in an appeal to the people of Karnatak:—

You already know that the 2nd Karnatak Conference is to be held at Bijapur on the 19th and 20th of this month under the distinguished presidentship of Shrijut Raj-Gopalchariar. Ali brothers and their brave mother, the honoured wife of Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs, Kasturbai Gandhi and her son Devidas Gandhi, and Shet Jamnalal Bajaj have already promised to grace the occasion by their presence. Pressing invitations have been sent to Shriput Vallabhhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad and many other distinguished leaders and they are most likely to respond to our request. The Maharashtra Congresss leaders also are coming. After the Delhi special Congress this is the first Provincial Conference and therefore has a special importance attached to it in that we have to decide our future policy and settle our programme.

Along with this Conference will be held an exibition of Khadar and Swadeshi articles. A number of other Conferences such as the Mahila Parishad, the Prooincial Volunteer Conference, the Karnatak literary Conference will also be held at Bijapur. Our Mahomedan brethren have decided to convene the First Karnatak Provincial Khilafat Conference at this very time at Bijapur and they have requested Mr. Pickthall to preside over their deliberations. Thus we will have the additional advantage of the presence of our Mahomedan brethren from our province and we can secure their sympathy and co-operation in our work.

OUR WEAKNESS.

Our province, small as it is, has been, parcelled out under four different political jurisdictions and it is on account of this that we have been unable to make any great advance. Although the inauguration of the non-violent Non-co-operation movement under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi has helped to soften considerably the sting of ill-feeling between the Brahmins and non-brahmins, yet we have not been able to wipe it out completely. It is for all these reasons that we have a paucity of workers. We have not amongst us first-rate leaders. In spite of all these short comings we have tried our best to discharge the burden of our responsibilities in this great upheaval for the last two or three years only because we were all inspired by a particular lofty ideal and could maintain a disciplined unity. The provinces were reorganised on a lingustic basis in the Nagpur Congress and since that date commences our independent political existence. It is a matter of satisfaction that we could achiove even this much unity within so short a period. The very repressive policy pursued in Karnatak is a proof of our being alive to our sense of duty. I am sure if we maintain this unity and stand by our ideals, we will be able to shoulder our further responsibilities bravely and manfully in future in this great fight for Swarajya.

WORK AHEAD.

My friends and co-workers Govindrao Valgi, Jayrao Deshpande, Krishnarao Karaguppiker and Narayandas Darbar, have laid down their lives with their armours on while engaged in this fight. Workers like Kabbur, Mudvedkar, Mohare, H. Narayanrao and Ramrao Maiya are rotting in Jail and Majli and Divaker have undertaken a second pilgrimage to the Swarajya Ashrama. Many more are only waiting for a call. The old veterans are getting aged and thus becoming incapable of facing new situations. Under these circumstances it behoves on all patriotic persons in the Karnatak to rise to the occasion and take up the national work. We must remove our internal differences between Brahmins and non-Brahmins in our Province, specially in the Dharwar District. We must set our house in order by reorganising, and strengthening our Congress Committees. We must find means to help such of our workers as are solely devoted to this national cause. For all this we must improve our financial position. Having done all this we must march on. We will have to help the Sikhs in their struggle which is only a phase of the greater struggle. We will have to decide our line of action, to be adopted at the ensuing Congress at Coconada. All this will come up for discussion at Bijapur. We have very little time at our disposal but muster strong at Bijapur and each and every one of us must help in the decisions that we take there. I therefore appeal to all patriotic people in the Karnatak not to fail to attend our Conference and I hope that Karnatak will give a splendid response to this my appeal.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops are in fair to good condition except in parts of Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiswar and Kolhapur and Southern Maratta Country States where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting of kharif crops is nearing completion. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Sind and Deccan. Rabi sowing continues in places where there is sufficient moisture. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Gujarat. Supply of fodder was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition.

THE ARAB QUESTION.

(Continued from page 6.)

relapsed, as we have said already, in great measure, acquired a bad repute for tribal strife and jealousy. Of all the Arabic speaking peoples they alone would, if asked their nationality, have answered "We are Arabs". The others would have answered "We are Muslims," with total disregard of geographical partitions. And that was still the case ten years ago.

It is therefore quite erroneous to imagine that there was any racial animosity between the Arabic-speaking people of the Ottoman Empire and the Turkish-speaking people, so far as Syria (including Palestine), Mesopotamia, Egypt and indeed all settled populations are concerned. In Arabia only was there such a feeling, but it was directed less against the Turks as Turks, than as the representatives of law and order, who occasionally enforced the same. Arabia proper, from its love of internecine strife, had dropped so far behind the rest of the Islamic world in civilisation that it was necessary for the Khalifa to protect the yearly pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. The name of the Arabs, for the sake of the Prophet and his great companions and of the inspiration which had come out of Arabia, was so honoured that no great campaign for their reduction could be contemplated. But the Khalifa's Government had to provide armed escort for the pilgrim caravans, and garrisons for their protection in the Holy Cities and along the roads. Yet still the pilgrimage was subject to attacks by men, calling themselves Muslims but knowing nothing of Islam, who cynically claimed that they were helping men to paradise since paradise is the reward of those who die upon the pilgrimage; and, strange to say, the pilgrims, as a rule, for centuries, seem to accept that view of their atrocious conduct. It must not be supposed that the citizens of Mecca took part in these raids. The pilgrimage was their harvest, they wanted it to reach the city, and extorted all the profit that they could from it when it arrived there, as is the way of the inhabitants of holy cities. The people of Medina, on the other hand, have a more amiable reputation in the Muslim world, possessing more in common with the population of Syria than with that of the Hejjaz. I think that I have said enough to indicate that the ideas and interests of the peoples of Syria and Mesopotamia have never since the very early days of El Islam been identical with those of the peoples of Arabia proper. They were not identical at the time when Turkey entered the Great War. Why are they identical to-day? That is one of the questions which I hope to answer in these articles. In the interests of clear thinking we must still distinguish between the Arabs of Arabia proper and that great congeries of nations to which the name of Arabs is in common talk assigned, because of their complete acceptance of Islam, and of the language of Islam as their own language—Syrians, Mesopotamians, Egyptians, Cyrenians, Tunisians, Algerians etc. These were the nucleus of Islam and their firmness in the faith is generally recognised. Arabia has always been the centre of their faith as it is the centre of the faith of all the Muslims: but their country was the territory of Islam, their countrymen the whole Islamic brotherhood. They never had the slightest animus against the Turks, their follow-Muslims, and when cut off from the Turkish Empire they have sorrowed because that Empire meant Islamic independence to their minds. Their polity may be compared to Latin Europe in the middle ages, when Latin still remained the literary language and modern French, Italian and Spanish were not yet recognised by the polite. The dialect of Egypt differs from that of Mesopotamia as much as Italian differs from Spanish and the dialect of Algeria differs from both almost as much as French from Spanish but the literary language is still classical Arabic from Mosul to Mogador and from Oman to Aleppo. Syria and Mesopotamia were still fortunate, in the opinion of the men of Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis and Algeria until the fall of Baghdad in the one case and of Gaza in the other, in the late war. The Khalifa was their religious sovereign whose power protected the centre of their faith from the intrusion of non-Muslims, whose troops protected them when they went upon the pilgrimage, and saved them from extortion in the Holy Cities. There was no genuine demand for liberation from the Turkish yoke in Syria (which includes Palestine) and Mesopotamia, and the majority of the inhabitants of Arabia knew of no such yoke. It is a mistake to suppose that the Turks had oppressed the Arabs for centuries. They merely asked for a minimum of law and order in the name of Islam and on behalf of Muslims generally. It is a mistake to think of the Sharifs of Mecca as in any way victimised or disinherited under Turkish rule. They were high Turkish officials, semi-independent satraps with a palace at Constantinople. Favours were showered on them, and on at least two historic occasions they would have been driven out had it not been for the Turkish Power supporting them.

The present ruinous condition of the centre of Islam is due to the conjunction of the supposed interest of the Allies with the ambition or the grievance of some Arab notables. In subsequent articles, I do not intend to dwell upon the faults of the Allies or of the said notables more than is necessary for clear statement of the present problem, which is how best to remove the mighty obstacle to the reconciliation of the Muslim world to England which the present condition of the centre of Islam, regarded as the work of England, offers. In my next article, I shall briefly trace the history of the policy of Arab independence for which England showed so much enthusiasm in the war, but none whatever in the hour of victory, to its obscure origin. It was a policy of which I never approved, because it had for its corollary the destruction of Turkey. Now that Turkey and the Ottoman Khilafat is secured, the case is altered and I can approve that policy which no longer signifies hostility to Muslim progress.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

MR. K. C, ROY'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

D-LHI, Nov. 14.

The Royal Commission examined to-day the first public witness Mr. K. C. Roy, C. I. E., journalist. The evidence lasted three hours. Replying to Lord Lee, Mr. Roy explained that he was a journalist of twenty-five years' standing who had spent most of his time with the headquarters of the Government of India and had exceptional opportunities of studying the administrative, political and economic conditions of the Services in India. Although he was a member of the Moderate deputation to England, he was appearing before the Commission independent of any political party. The propositions enunciated by Mr. Roy for the consideration of the Commission in the course of his written statement were further amlified in his oral evidence.

He stood for provincialization of the professional and technical services controlled by and responsible to the Governor acting either with the Minister of with his Executive Council and delegation of the control of the two security services viz. the I. C. S. and the I. P. S. from the Secretary of State to the Government of India acting either with Indian legislature or without it. He would fix the basic national standard of pay for all Indians and Europeans, say two third the existing salaries and would grant Europeans such allowance as would cover their market value of future recruits and meet the legitimate grievances of present insumbents. If the proportion of recruitment was to be fixed it should be for Europeans provided that at least half the total strength of the Service was manned by Indian about the time the second instalment of Reforms is introduced or within the next fifteen years.

As for guarantees to Europeans, he believed the best guarantee would eventually prove to be the transference of control to Delhi from Whitehall and trusting the good will and fairplay of the Indian people who would not repudiate their moral and material obligations. He thought India would always hold reasonably fair prospects for foreigners.

Speaking about riots, he wished Indians would be left to solves this problem themselves rather than through the help of a foreign agency. He advocated that Colonials should not be allowed to get into the public services in India.

He greatly doubted whether the constitution could be wrecked by the Swarajists and strongly deprecated the trade union spirit in which the Civil Service men were organising themselves and some of them had spread unnecessarily gloomy ideas about Indian political conditions. He complained that the Secretary of State and other authorities had not done their duty in dispating these misapprehensions which must be removed rather than taken for granted.

ELECTIONS IN CALCUTTA.

A KEEN CONTEST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The general election in Bengal opened to-day when there were contests for the local Legislative Council in two general and one Mahomedan constituencies of Calcutta. Although there was to-day only one Swaraj Party candidate in the field, the contests in all the three constituencies were very keen. Canvassers have been busy for some days and numerous leaflets have been broadcasted while to-day motor cars taking electors to polling stations were in evidence in all parts of the city, and it is expected that the percentage of voters going to polls will prove very much larger than in the 1920 elections. Voting in the remaining general and Mahomedan constituencies of Calcutta will take place to-morrow and will continue in other parts of Bengal almost until the end of the month. The polling in the Assembly constituencies also began to-day, the contests taking place in Calcutta general urban and Calcutta and suburbs Mahomedans divisions. In the Mahomedan seat voting will continue in suburbs until next week but in the city general constituency the campaign will close to-morrow. An interesting contest is expected as the opposing candidates are Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and Mr. Nirmal Chunder Chunder. The former has not signed the Swaraj Party creed but has informed Mr. C. R. Das that he will generally support the Swaraj Party and Mr. Chunder, who is also standing as a Swaraj candidate for the local Council in Calcutta south central general constituency, has issued a statement to the effect that he has appointed no canvassers or election agents for the Assembly election and that, Mr. Pal's supporters need have no anxiety. It is interesting to note that while in the local Council election over 60 per cent of votes were recorded to-day, voters in the Assembly election who came to attend the poll did not come up to more than 18 per cent.

CONFERENCES IN BIJAPUR

(From a Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 12.

The ninth Karnataka Sahitya Sammelana will hold sittings at Bijapur on 21st 22nd and 23rd November. Mahamahopadhyaya Shivshankar Shastri, retired senior Kannada Pandit of Madras College has been elected president. Rao Saheb Halkatti is Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Natyasammelana and the best Kannada singers are invited. In the same week the 2nd Provincial Conference and Khilafat Conference are holding their sessions. Distinguished visitors are expected.

TELLS THE TOBACCO TALE

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"HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 9th instant Mr. Vishvanath questions the propriety of Dr. Syed Mahmud's articles on the above subject "in these days of high tension in the Hindu-Muslim feeling" and advises him to desist from publishing them in the "Chronicle" on the ground that the matter is highly controversial. I for one cannot understand where Dr. Mahmud has wounded the susceptibilities of my Hindu brethren in the said articles. As a matter of fact, I hailed them with delight as just the kind of articles that are needed at the present juncture to convince Hindu brethren that the Muslim rulers are not so black as the European historians paint them.

I am afraid, Mr. Vishvanath is not fair to the learned Doctor. He has perhaps misunderstood the purpose of the articles which is certainly not to take advantage of the silence of the Hindu brethren enforced by the Congress and to set in an era of Mahomedan historians but, on the other hand, to remove the very psychological cause of rancour in the heart of Hindu readers by explaining to them the true facts of history and thus to change not only their angle of vision but also "their angle of emotion."

Surely, as a true nationalist, Mr. Vishvanath would prefer to read Mohamedan historians on Muslim Kings rather than the Europeans who have created a perpetual mischief. He should not only not resent such contributions but should heartily welcome them with sympathy inasmuch as they help to restore understanding between Indians. I might be allowed to quote the learned Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer" in support of my plea that we stand in immense need of such articles on Muslim history to give us a correct perspective of things.

Says Mr. Natrajan in the "Indian Social Reformer" of the 8th September in an editorial note appended to a correspondent's letter:—

"Mr. G. K. Uariman has shown from his researches in Persian history that the alleged wholesale conversions of Zoroastrians, to escape which the forefathers of our Parsi countrymen are supposed to have sailed from Persia, is not borne out by recorded facts. *We wish some one equally expert will publish the truth about the oftrepeated charge of wholesale conversions against some Indian Mohamedan rulers.... Ed. I. S. R.*."

Here is a direct invitation to scholars like Dr. Syed Mahmud to remove one of the most potent psychological causes of friction between Hindus and Mussulmans.—Yours, etc.

M. O. ABBASI.

Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

O'DWYER-NAIR LIBEL CASE.

RETIRED POLICE INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

In the O'Dwyer-Nair libel case before the Commissioner further evidence was recorded to-day. Sardar Gauhar Singh, retired Inspector of Police, resident of Sheikhupara, related how he was arrested in April 1919 for failing to give the number of recruits wanted by the Sub-Divisional Officer. He was locked up for one week. He was, however, soon released but rearrested later under orders from Mr. Bosworth Smith. He got his liberty by consenting to give evidence against some pleaders of Sheikhupura who were arrested. The witness said his pension was forfeited for two years but eventually restored when the matter was moved in the Legislative Council.

The next witness who was a Mahomedan also repeated the story of illtreatment by the recruiting officials.

WHAT TO DO WHEN BABY CANNOT SLEEP.

The baby that cries half the night does not cry for fun. It cries because it is not well. Almost all infantile ailments, including the pains of teething, arise in the first place from stomach and bowel troubles. To induce sleep in a natural way, therefore, all that is necessary is to set these troubles right, for which purpose Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, have been specially devised.

The first effect of the Tablets is to act gently and kindly on the bowels. Then they soothe the stomach, allay teething pains, and promote calm natural sleep, the baby waking up thoroughly rested and ready for its meal.

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to contain not the minutest trace of any opiate, narcotic, or other harmful drug. They are equally harmless and helpful to the youngest infant as to the child of 6 or 8 years, and are a proved remedy for infantile constipation, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever, colds and worms. Chemists sell Baby's Own Tablets at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Wholesalers: Nivotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakar, Vishram Ramji and Co., etc.

Baby's peaceful sleep

Peaceful sleep at the right time is as necessary to Baby as the right kind and quantity of food. If he does not sleep, or is restless in sleep, he is unwell, and a frequent cause of Baby's ill-health is indigestion.

A suitable form of milk is the only food for a baby up to nine months, and GLAXO is milk in its most nourishing and most digestible form.

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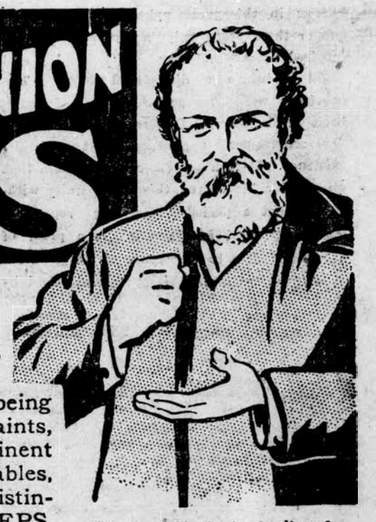
A GREAT DOCTOR'S OPINION OF PEPS



Their Unique Value in Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, etc.

JUST now, when widespread suffering is being caused by coughs, colds and chest complaints, it is a matter of interest to know that the eminent British medical writer, the late Dr. Gordon Stables, R.N., M.D., was among the first of the many distinguished medical men to personally investigate PEPS.

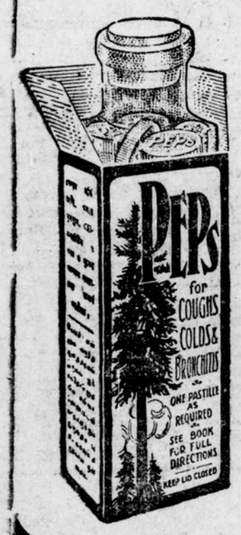
"All medical men," writes the doctor, "are agreed that science is gradually lengthening the life of man. My own opinion, is that, were it not for what I call the curse of over-crowding and the consequent breathing of germ-laden polluted air, any person, given a fair start ought to live to the full five score years at least. In this direction science has now made another great stride forward in discovering for our use a balsam of the greatest medicinal value, destined to revolutionise treatment of throat and chest ailments.

"In our country alone, there are tens of thousands of chest sufferers who could never hope to get away and breathe the rich, lung-strengthening air of the pine forests, but now by this discovery the medicinal virtue of the balsamic curative pine air is captured for them and condensed into the wonderful little tablets known as PEPS. Thus, through the medium of Peps, we obtain literally, the benefits of the pine forest in our own homes.

"A Peps tablet is simply allowed to dissolve on the tongue when it liberates the balsamic pine essences in the form of volatile fumes. These, breathed down the lung-tubes, straightway come into contact with all the irritated lining membranes of the air-passages. You cannot possibly get at the tubes or other vital inner tissues of the chest and lungs by swallowing cough-mixtures or other liquid medicine into the stomach.

"As a medical man it seems to me that the value of this marvellous Peps remedy is two-fold. First, it completely allays the irritation and tickling—in other words, the sub-acute inflammation of the lining membrane of air-pipes and lungs; and secondly, it kills or destroys the germs of disease itself. One can easily understand therefore, how an incipient cold or chill so treated can go no further."

Act on this great doctor's recommendation and secure a bottle of Peps from your regular medicine dealer to-day! Free from all harmful drugs Peps are as good for children as for adults.



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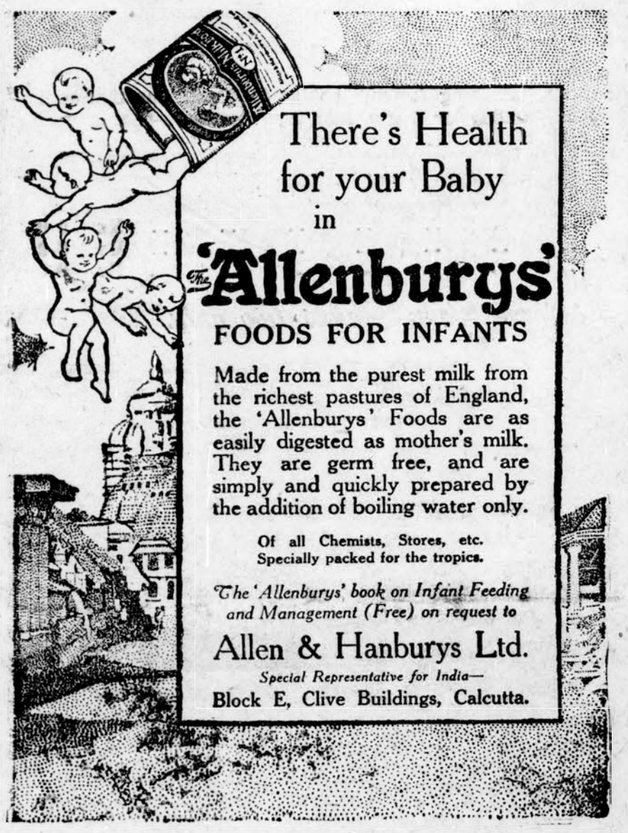

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MILLS USING INDIAN YARN.

B. P. C. C.'S LIST.

Messrs. Osman Sobani and Lakhmidas R. Tairsee, the Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, sent the following letter to all the Mills in India:—

The Managing Agents,

Dear Sirs,

As I am receiving a number of enquiries from all over India as to which Mills are using Foreign Yarn and which are not, I propose to bring out a list, containing names of all the Mills in which Foreign Yarn is not used, for the guidance of members of the Congress and of such other people as follow the Congress.

I should therefore be obliged if you will inform me whether Foreign Yarn is being used in your Mills and, if so, whether you propose to continue the use of Foreign Yarn. I am urgently in need of this information and, therefore beg to request you to supply me with the same at the earlie convenience.

I propose to bring out this list before the 1st of November 1923, and if you want your name to be included in this list I must have the information at the latest by the 30th of this month.

In response to the above letter the following Mills have replied and the others have not done so.

Mills using Indian Yarn only.—Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills; Kasturchand Mills; Bradbury Mills; The Phoenix Mills, Ltd; The Victoria Mills; The Raja Goculdas Mills, Ltd; The Ruby Mills; The Coorla Spinning and Weaving, Co., Ltd; The Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing; The Presidency Mills, Ltd; The Jam Manufacturing Co., Ltd; The Diamond Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd; The Swan Mill, Ltd; The Finlay Mills, Ltd; The Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd; The Mathuradas Mills; The Susur Veerjee Mills, Ltd; The Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd; The Banktesh War Cotton Mills, The Ambedabad Wishnu Cotton Mills, Co., Ltd; The Central India Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd; The Buckingham and Karnatak Co., Ltd; The Aryodaya Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd; The Bangalore Woollen Cotton and Silk Mill Co., Ltd; The Sarangpur Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd; The Hukhamchand Mills, Ltd; R. S. Reckchand Mohata Spg. and Wg. Mill; The Savatram Ramprasad Mills, Ltd; The Broach Fine Counts Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd; The Burhampur Tapti Mills Ltd; The Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co., Ltd; The Khandesh Spinning and Wg. Mills Co., Ltd; The Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd; The Commercial Ahmedabad Mills, Ltd; The Bharatkhand Textile Mfg. Co., Ltd; The Aryodaya Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd; The Coimbatore Mall Mills Co., Ltd; The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd; The Curzon Cotton Mills; The Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills, Ltd; The Bharat Abhudaya Cotton Mills; The Maharaj Holkat's Cotton Spg. and Wg. Mills; The Rajnagar Spg. Wg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd; The Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd; The Jubilee Mills Ltd; The Framji Petit Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd; Oshmanshahi Mills Ltd; The Ceylon Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd; The Madhavrao Scindia Mills Ltd; The Ahmedabad Industrial Mills; The Colaba Land Mill; The New Great Eastern Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd; The New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ltd; The Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd; The Ramchand Gurshahai Cotton Mills; The Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills; The Ahmedabad Jubilee Spg. and Mfg. Co., The Sassoon Apg. and Afg. Co., Ltd; The Binod Mills Coy., Ltd; The Union Mills Ltd; The Standard Mills; The Cawnpore Cotton Mills; The Ahmedabad Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd; Rai Bahadur Bensilal Spg. and Wg. Mill-Hinganghat; The Currimbhoy Mills, Co., Ltd; The E. Pabaney Mills Co., Ltd; The Fazulboy Mills Ltd; The Crescent Mills, Co., Ltd; The Indian Bleaching Dyeing and Printing Works; The Indore Malwa United Mills; The Pearls Mills Ltd; The Premier Mills Ltd; The Bombay Industrial Mills Co., Ltd; The Tata Mills, Ltd; The Manekji Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd; The Dinshaw Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd; The Bomanji Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Mills using foreign yarn but want to discontinue:—The Kalol Cotton Mills Co., Ltd; The Ahmedabad Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Mills using foreign yarn for borders and stripes of shirtings only:—The Ahmedabad Cg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd; The Delhi Cloth and General Mills; The Baroda Spg. and Wg. Mills; The Shri Sayaji Mills Co.; The Saraswati Gining and Mfg. Coy; The Maneklal Hiralal Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd; The Hukumchand and Dalmiya Cotton and Oil Mills Ltd; The Hindoostan Spg. Mills Co., Ltd; The Mohini Mills Ltd; The Gopalas Electric Factory; The Madhowji Dharamsi Mills; The Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd; The Raja Bahadur Motilal Co., Mills; The Morarji Goculdas Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd; The Raipur Mg. Co., Ltd; The Puiagaon Cotton Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd; The Western India Spg. and Mg. Co., Ltd.

Mills that cannot bind themselves not to use foreign yarn but which assure their cloth will bear tickets "spun and woven in India":—The E. D. Sassoon United Mills; The Edward Sassoon Mills; The Apollo Mills; The Elphinstone Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd.

Spinning Mills:—The Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spg. and Wg. Mills Co., Ltd; The Hattesing Mfg. Co., [illegible] Chatrapaty Mills; The [illegible] Mfg. Co., Ltd; The Al[illegible] Waste Mfg. Co., Ltd; [illegible] Mill; The Killachand [illegible] Dharamsy Mills; The [illegible] Cotton Mill; The Malabar Spg. and Wg. Co. The Shri Radha Krishan Cotton Mills; The Dawn Mills; The Tinnevelly Textiles Ltd.

Mills which will put labels when Foreign Yarn is used:—The Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Mills Co., Ltd.

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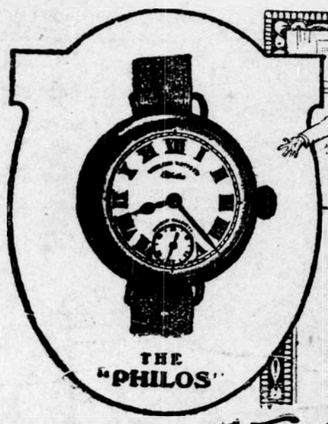

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